

The Republican

L. W. GRANT, Publisher.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1891.

We have received letters asking if Dr. Groce did make the declaration here that he would not vote for Cleveland, if he should be nominated. In our report of his speech we did not care to make this declaration of his public; but since we have been asked the question we must say that he did, and he called Groce to witness it. He said substantially that he was as good a Democrat as it was possible to make out of an old line Whig, but that if Cleveland was nominated he would rock the cradle or go fishing on election day.

The land loan scheme cannot receive the support of men who are friendly to the interests of the tenant farmers because it discriminates in favor of the land owner as against his tenant. It proposes to furnish the man who is already comparatively well to do money at 2 per cent. to be in turn loaned to the tenant in the shape of supplies at an interest rate of any where from 10 to 25 per cent. Dr. Groce admitted in his speech here that the land loan bill would not be a good thing for the tenant farmer, "but," said he, "here comes in the beauty of our sub-treasury bill. The tenant farmer can carry his two or three bales of cotton to the warehouse and get money also." So he can get money also if he sells it outright. But for the sake of argument let it be granted that he would get an advance by warehousing it even to the extent of \$10 a bale. His share would then be only \$20 or \$30, while the money would be dished out to land owners by the thousand not only on land but on the crop, thus giving the landlord a double advantage. Moreover, it would enable large landholders, who are already rich, to borrow money with which to buy more land, to be in turn borrowed on to buy more land and so on, until all the land would pass into the hands of the rich, leaving no opportunity to the landless poor to ever acquire homes. Ask yourselves if this be not the truth. And pause before you question the friendship of men who oppose it.

Government Ownership of Railroads.

Senator George, in his reply to the request of the Amite County Alliance as to his position on the Ocala platform, thus discusses that part of the platform which demands government ownership of railroads in event government "control and supervision of railroads do not remove the abuses now existing," that is high freight rates. We ask our friends of the Alliance as well as those outside to read and ponder it and then in good conscience answer if the remedy would not be worse than the evil complained of. The Democratic party is in favor of supervision, and competition from the building of new roads will eventually bring low freight rates, but the Democratic party can never be brought to the advocacy of government ownership of railroads with the immense burden such ownership would necessarily fix upon the people who toil, not to speak of the danger to our form of government which such a step would entail. Do Democrats of Calhoun want to indefinitely continue the bonded indebtedness? If so they have only to assist in forcing the government to purchase the railroads, and then they and their children for ten generations will be merely hewers of wood and drawers of water for the holders of government bonds and the great army of federal office holders such a policy would fix upon the country. Below we print what Senator George has to say on this head. In a future number we shall print his views on the sub-treasury and land loan bills.

RAILROADS.

"Sixth Demand—Supervision and Ownership of Railroads.—As far as this relates to the 'control and supervision of the methods of public communication and transportation,' it but expresses opinions I have long entertained and frequently expressed, and is the settled doctrine of the Democratic party. I oppose the remainder contained in these words, viz: 'and if this control and supervision do not remove the abuses now existing, we demand the government ownership of such means of communication and transportation.' This proposition is a startling one, and the more so that it has received to a considerable extent the favor and support of intelligent and conservative men in the membership of the alliance. It is true that this proposition does not come in absolute shape, but only contingent on the failure of railroad supervision, to remove certain existing abuses not named. It probably never occurred to the framers of this demand, that if the power of government be unequal to secure a fair, just and reasonable service on railroads, much more would that power be unequal to the acquiring of the ownership of these same roads, and the management of them, on the same just and fair and equal terms, after the ownership shall be acquired. The power of supervision is absolute, restrained only by justice. The government can enforce absolute equality and fairness in transportation service, as to all persons. The government can require that only reasonable rates shall be charged. The government can fix these rates beforehand, and leaving it in the first instance to the

railroad companies, can punish and give redress if excessive rates are charged. It could do no more than this if it operated the railroads through its own officers and employees. It could not do as much, for the 1,500,000 and more employees, if the government owned them, would in a large measure be appointed from political rather than from business considerations, and it would be impossible to prevent them from showing favoritism to their friends. I do not hesitate to say from my knowledge of how government work is done that the present railroad service on the 161,000 miles of railroads in the United States could not be as well done as it is now, without an addition of a

HALF BILLION OF DOLLARS A YEAR to our taxes, and a large increase in the number of the employees also. The people would have to pay damages for the act of any incompetent employees who should cause damage to any person whatever. Government ownership of railroads and telegraphs in Europe has proven less efficient and more costly than in the hands of private parties. But to go further on this line:

The cost of all the railroads in the United States, on January 1, 1891, as shown on paper, is \$9,331,453,140. It is stated, however, that two-fifths of this is water leaving the actual cost at about \$7,000,000,000 (seven billions of dollars.) This large sum must be raised by taxation or borrowed in order to pay for these roads, for I presume no man pretends that we should take them without paying for them, for that could not be done. Such an act of confiscation is prohibited by the constitution. To borrow so large a sum would create such a demand for money as would make the rate of interest enormously high. But assume it would not be over 4 or 4½ per cent. That would amount to about \$300,000,000 (three hundred million dollars) a year, every dollar of which would have to be paid by taxation, besides the principal. A large portion of this sum would go to Europe where a large part of the stock is held, and thus further contract our currency. Again, with about 1,500,000 (and the number would constantly increase,) of smart, active, intelligent employees, (and no others would do,) all of them voters, and with their influence and power, all of them holding their places at the will of the government, there would never be a change in any administration of the government. This disciplined army, counted with the other federal office-holders, would control the destinies of this country for all time to come. Government ownership and management of railroads means the

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN EMPIRE at no distant day, or a bloody war to prevent it. Since then, government supervision and control can be made effective to do justice and right, I am in favor of perfecting the system until justice be done to all, and since the government ownership cannot make transportation service any better and will entail intolerable evils, debts and taxation on our country I cannot contemplate with favor the substitution of ownership for supervision. Besides this the government ownership of railroads, necessarily carries with it the building of all new railroads and branches by the government. With this business transferred to the government, there would come certainly the greatest extravagance and waste accompanied by corruption, both in the action of congress in appropriating money for the building of railroads and their construction afterwards. New railroads would rarely, if ever, be authorized on their merits; but would be the result of log-rolling and combinations in congress. Useless roads would be put in the bill to command more votes, and when built would run at a loss to be paid by taxation."

GREAT WHEAT TRUST.

Farmers to be United in One Gigantic Effort.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 23.—St. Paul has been made the headquarters of the national movement by the United Farmer's alliance of the country to corner the entire wheat crop of the United States. At No. 317 Wabash street, for several days, a large force of employees has been engaged in sending out circulars with a view of having not only alliance-men of the United States, but all classes of farmers to keep back the wheat crop until prices have been advanced to a high point. The Alliance Press Bureau, Reform Press Bureau and State Press Bureau are working together endeavoring to unite the farmers of the United States in a gigantic wheat trust. At the head of the movement, which has its headquarters in St. Paul, is George M. Muller, editor of the State and a prominent alliance man. The circular reciting the benefits of the combination and urging the formation of a trust has been made public. The circular estimates the wheat crop of '91 at 500,000,000 bushels. The promoters of the trust believe that four-fifths of this wheat can be held back by farmers for from four to eight weeks and high prices be secured.

The Journal learn that at the recent meeting of the Monroe alliance at Perdido Hill, in that county, the alliance endorsed the Ocala platform by a vote of 45 to 30.

Saturday, (today) there will be an Alliance picnic at Rabbit Town. President Adams and others will speak.

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF ALABAMA.

THE ADDRESS OF THE STATE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

It was Issued Yesterday—A Strong Plea for Party Organization—Full, Free and Intelligent Discussion is what the People Want and Democracy Pleads For—The Declaration of Principles for Democratic Clubs—United, Success is Ours."

The committee appointed by the State Democratic Executive Committee at its recent meeting to prepare and issue an address to the Democrats of Alabama, completed its labors yesterday.

The committee was composed of Hon. H. C. Tompkins and Col. John D. Roquemore, of Montgomery, and Col. Gaylord B. Clark, of Mobile.

The committee issued the following address:

For thirty years the Democratic party has been out of power. During that length of time it has never had entire control of the legislative and executive departments of the government. Not having such control, it has been powerless to pass the laws that were and are necessary to relieve the people of the unjust burdens imposed upon them by legislation passed in the interests of the monopolists by the party of the non-opponent. But while our party has not been able to relieve the people as it wished to do, it has done much for them. For the past fifteen years, except four, it has controlled the lower house of Congress, and has thereby prevented the enactment of laws that would still further have impoverished and oppressed the people. It is the people's party; it was founded in the first great struggle of the people against power, and chief among its principles to use the language of its last platform, as well as that of every platform for ninety years, is "Devotion to a plan of government regulated by a written Constitution strictly specifying every granted power and expressly reserving to the States or people the entire ungranted residue."

This has been the sheet anchor of its faith, and it is its devotion to this principle that has preserved it through so many years of defeat and that will still preserve it in the future. It is to-day and has for many years been the party of a majority of all the people and of a large majority of the white people. Notwithstanding it has been in the majority, owing to the character of our government and the want of proper organization on our part, our opponents, the Republicans, thoroughly organized and backed by millions of money, have been able to retain control of one branch of the legislative department of our government, the Senate, every year, except two, for thirty years; during those two years they had the President.

The result of the election last fall assures us success if we but remain united, and if we organize. We can not succeed if we divide or if we remain as an unorganized mass. Our opponents are recovering from the confusion into which their ranks were thrown by the overwhelming defeat of last fall. They are reforming their lines, and their recent conventions in Ohio and Iowa should teach us that nothing but entire harmony and a thorough organization on our part, can assure us that success which, with them is within our grasp.

The national Executive Committee has called upon your committee to take immediate steps towards the organization of Democratic Clubs or Societies in every voting precinct in the State. Those clubs or societies have always been found to be the most effective agents in the thorough organization of a party. Democratic societies in the beginning of the present century were the most powerful agents in the overthrow of Federalism and in the establishment of the Democratic party. It was chiefly Jefferson, the great founder of our party, was elevated to the Presidency and began the period of Democratic ascendancy that resulted in sixty years of unparalleled progress and prosperity for our country and its people.

The declaration of principles to be adopted by these societies is such as every true Democrat, and we might say, such as every friend of free government, can heartily endorse. It is the creed of Democracy; fealty to them is all that is needed to preserve the blessings of that liberty which our fathers won through blood and suffering and which we can only preserve by being true to them and to principle. Anything inconsistent with the principles here laid down is un-democratic.

That declaration of principles is as follows: The objects of this society are. To foster and disseminate Jeffersonian principles of government; To preserve the Constitution of the United States, the autonomy of States, local self-government and freedom of elections; To resist revolutionary changes, and the centralization of power; To oppose imposition of taxes beyond the necessities of government economically administered; To promote economy in all branches of public service; To oppose unnecessary commercial restrictions for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many; To oppose class legislation, which

despoils labor and builds up monopoly; To maintain inviolate the fundamental principles of Democracy—"Equality before the Law," and, To co-operate with the regular organization of the Democratic party in support of Democratic men and Democratic measures.

In a society based upon this declaration of principles, all Democrats, whatever be their vocation or occupation in life, can meet upon a common platform and work harmoniously together for party success.

We urge upon you to organize these societies in every voting precinct without delay. Members of County and Congressional Committees are earnestly requested to take immediate steps for the organization of such societies. When the societies are formed, let the members have meetings as frequently as possible and let them at these meetings have discussions upon the political questions of the day. No proposition, if it be based upon true principles, can be injured by a free, full and intelligent discussion of its merits. If it is not based upon true principles, the people should repudiate it. It can be but a delusion and a snare. We repeat, the truth can never be injured by full, free and intelligent discussion. Let these discussions be free from personal allusions. We fight for measures, not men. Let them be calm, respectful and appeals to reason. They involve our most vital interests, the union of those who believe in Democratic principles. United, success is ours; divided, the party of monopoly will retain power, and all hope for the relief of the people will perish.

Copies of a constitution and by-laws available for such societies will be furnished by the chairman of each of their county committees, and those desiring such a copy can procure one from a county chairman.

Fellow Democrats, much is involved in the contest of 1892. We can and will win if we are but true to ourselves. Let us prepare for the contest by the formation of these societies, in which all Democrats can meet, counsel together for the good of our party, settle all differences if any there may be among ourselves, and take those steps necessary to bring out a full party vote.

H. C. TOMPKINS, Chairman.

GAYLORD B. CLARK,

JOHN D. ROQUEMORE,

Committee.

Cool Springs Alliance.

Resolved 1st. That we the Cool Springs Alliance do not favor the sub-treasury plan, that we believe it unsavory and that it does not meet the needs of the farmers of the South.

Resolved 2d. That we are opposed to the Third Party movement and are not in favor of the Alliance going into it at this time, and believe that the farmers should seek redress of grievances in the two leading political parties of the country.

Resolved 3d. That we are opposed to the government taking charge of the railroads, but we are in favor of the government taking such supervision over the railroads as is necessary to prevent combinations and extortion and secure to the people proper and reasonable rates.

Resolved 4th. That each of us try to live up to our obligations as Alliance men and that each and all of us see that the constitution of the Alliance is properly met by each individual member.

Resolved 5th. That these resolutions be sent to the Alabama Enquirer and Alliance Monitor for publication.

W. A. BELEW,

Secretary.

By means of the tariff about \$100 per annum is indirectly collected from each head of a family in this country. One-fourth of this amount goes to support the General Government. Three-fourths go to support protected manufacturers. As this tax is collected indirectly at the ports for the Government, and by merchants for the manufacturers, the farmers and mechanics of the North and East have not been able to see it, and have voted the Republican ticket for a whole generation to gratify their spite at the Southern people. If the tax collector had gone to them individually and said, each year, "I want \$25 from you in taxes to support the Government, and \$75 to support the manufacturers," how long would it have been before they would have taken their guns and run him out of the country?—American.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CIKNEY & Co., Props, Toledo, O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Waldring, Kinnam & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

I. R. Branham, editor Christian Index, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I have used Brady's Catarrh with unfailing, prompt, decided relief."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A WORD OF WARNING.

Alabama Baptists.

We believe that every true Alliance man should disavow the establishment of so-called "Citizens' Alliances." The newspapers report that ex-Mayor Warren S. Reese, of the city of Montgomery, has been appointed to go to the towns of Alabama and organize into the new order all men who are barred from joining the farmers' Alliance. In some sort of indefinable way this "Citizens' Alliance" is supposed to be in sympathy with the Farmers' Alliance. We are informed that this new order will admit merchants, politicians, lawyers, gamblers, saloon keepers, and every other class of persons known. Now, if all such are in sympathy with the Farmers' Alliance in the name of common sense why not admit them directly into the order? Are the members of the different Farmers' Alliances to pay the expenses of these organizers of citizens' Alliances? The original idea to have an organization of farmers was good. Great benefit in different directions has accrued to the country by this organization. Much work yet remains to be done. But, unless it shall go back to its original aims, and throw over-board the designing demagogues, whose connection with the order is perpetuated by the hope of office, and nip in the bud this new offspring of a politician's ambition, we see an inglorious fall before one of the noblest orders ever put on foot by man. We are not afraid of what shall be the final settlement of questions by the American people. When they have once become aroused to a point where the closest investigations are had their decisions are usually right, but it is sometimes difficult to arouse a people. We are interested in the Farmers' Alliance, and that is why we warn the leading members, the thinkers of the order, to crush out everything that would tend to separate our people. Literature reeking with bitterness is being sent into the homes of the farmers, and they are advised not to read any paper which controverts the positions of said sheets. Speakers who have never read the constitution of the United States, nor the history of the trials and triumphs of this people, are going here and there haranguing the masses, appealing to the prejudice and sowing seed whose fruitage will be a harvest of hatred between the farmer and other classes of people. No good citizen wants to see such a state of affairs. Some of these speakers actually condemn, in the bitterest terms the man or paper that dares to oppose their pet theories. Surely of all citizens we who ask for "equality for all men and special favors to none" should be willing to hear a free and full discussion of every question that comes before the American people. Let's get at the truth, no matter how own opinions are treated, for truth will last forever, and sooner or later it must assert itself. The office-seeker has been a blighting curse to the Alliance. Its members have been made to believe that he must be elected or the Alliance would go to the dogs, and hence much of the bad feeling already engendered was brought about. Again we urge that such teachers should be dismissed, and above all, let every citizen vote to put in office only men of pure lives. Don't touch the gambler, nor the drinker.

The Land Loan Bill.

We know men who own from 10,000 to 15,000 acres of land in this valley, says the Tusculum Albanian, and many own 100,000 acres each in the western states. On these lands are thousands of hard working tenants who are furnished by these large land owners with what they need and are charged not less than 8 to 10 per cent for advancing the necessary money. These landlords, under the proposed sub-treasury bill, can get 40 per cent of the value of all these lands at 1 or 2 per cent, and can then lend or advance it to these hard working tenants at 8 and 10 per cent, or they can buy more land with it, and draw 40 per cent. more and so on until the present land monopolists would soon own the country. Verily there is less in this sub-treasury vagary than in any proposition which has attracted public attention since the excitement in the mountains years ago caused by the idea that the telegraph lines caused droughts.

Notice to Taxpayers

The taxpayers of Calhoun county, Alabama, will take notice that the Tax Assessors books for the year 1891 are now on file in this office ready for inspection by them, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any errors have been made in their assessment lists for said year 1891, and if so, that they may be corrected by the Commissioners Court which convenes on the 2nd Monday in August 1891, being the 10th day of said month.

EMMETT F. CROOK,

Judge of Probate.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, Ala., on May the 20th, 1891, in favor of R. G. Clark & Co., and against Daniel and James Monehan, I will proceed to sell at public outcry before the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday, the 24th day of August, 1891, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit: The SW¼ of the SW¼, section 2, township 13, and range 3, as the property of Daniel Monehan, to satisfy said execution; also, give the defendant written notice of time and place of said levy and sale.

L. P. CARPENTER, Sheriff.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

We have for sale a Cotton Seed Oil Mill ready for operation and located on the E. T. Va & Ga. R. R. An active business man ought to net thirty dollars per day. We have also for sale a good grist mill located on a large stream of water and in a well settled neighborhood. Also, a large tract of land in a high state of cultivation. Also a small farm of 240 acres in 3 miles of Jacksonville. Stevenson, Martin & Grant.

Dissolution Notice.

The firm of Crook & Ayers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to come forward and settle at once. Dr. Crook can be found in office over his drug store, and Dr. Ayers in same office heretofore occupied by Crook & Ayers.

J. M. CROOK, T. W. AYERS.

June 15-81.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage executed by Sarah L. Smith to the New England Mortgage Security Company dated 1st day of March, 1887, and recorded in the probate office for Calhoun County, Alabama, Record of Mortgages, Book No. "Q" Vol. 2, on page 106, and the said mortgage debt being declared due and unpaid, the undersigned Company (Mortgagee), will offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House for said County, within legal hours of sale on Monday the tenth (10th) day of August, 1891, the following described Real Estate, to-wit: The W¼ of the W¼ of Sec. 33, Township 16, Range 8, except 14 acres in the NW corner of said tract in Township 16, Range 8, Calhoun County, Alabama, containing 146 acres, more or less. This sale will be made to satisfy said mortgage debt, together with costs, attorney's fee and the expenses of making this foreclosure. The New England Mortgage Security Company, Mortgagee, CALDWELL BRADSHAW, G. C. ELIAS, Attorneys.

Notice Bridge Letting.

Sealed bids will be received by the Commissioners of Calhoun county for the building of two wood bridges in said county at the following places to-wit: One bridge across Chocologo Creek on the public road leading from Chocologo to Iron City, the other across Tallashatchie Creek at John Maxwell. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling at my office. Bids will be received until 3 p. m., Monday August 10th, 1891, at which time said bridges will be let to the lowest and best bidder. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

EMMETT F. CROOK,

Judge of Probate.

July 25-21

It is quite the fashion now to take De Witt's Little Early Risers for liver, stomach and bowel disorders. They are small pills, but mighty good ones. Dr. J. M. Crook, sells them.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE.

Our entire stock of Clothing, Shirts, Hats, Shoes, Ladies Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Millinery, Embroideries, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Carpets, Matings, Lace Curtains AND TRUNKS

At Cost for Cash at

ULMAN BROTHERS, ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

FASHION IS AWAKE!

The world is stirring again changing clothes. You'll find us with every avenue of need paved with the choicest factors of perfect dress. There are some things that make earlier demands than others. A "shift" of suit from the heavy to the light WEIGHT then the HAT—the NECK WEAR—the UNDERWEAR. Father and son alike will be seeking out these comforts very soon—of US, we should think, because the gathering is sure to be

THE BEST, The Latest and the Cheapest.

The mothers will find the best assortment of Boys Shirt Waist and Suits also straw Hats. We have a larger line of these goods than we ever carried. It is all wrong in these days to say you can't get what's wanted Ready-made. Have you tried it? We've yet to see the man whose taste or whose form "downed" our stock. Every agent of tact and genius that could be summoned we've thrown into their "get up." We've taken the

BEST MATERIALS

Given them to our Best Artists, and told them to spread themselves. What do you expect out of that—but the best garments? Those who have been dealing at our house need no introduction but those who have NEVER "BEEN THERE" we would like to initiate. For YOUR BENEFIT we ask you to step in when you pass the famous whose's polite and gentlemanly clerks will show you through our stock.

Agent for the Genuine Taylor Hat.

THE FAMOUS ONE PRICE HOUSE

Noble and Tenth Streets, Anniston, Ala.

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SAFE SURE SPEEDY

USED FOR THE LAST 20 YEARS FOR RHEUMATISM LAME BACK SPRAINS ETC.

PREPARED BY RICHARDSON-TAYLOR MED. ST. LOUIS MO.

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Recognized Leading Journal in Southwest Georgia and East Alabama.
Full associated press dispatches. Special correspondents at all the principal cities in the country.
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All the latest, local and general news.
Editorials on current topics.
The Enquirer-Sun is thoroughly Democratic and is a staunch advocate of the agricultural interests of the country.
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\$3000 A YEAR! I intend to help you, who can read and write, and who can do a little bookkeeping, to make money. I have a full line of books, and I will sell them to you at a discount. I will also give you a full course of instruction in bookkeeping, and I will guarantee you a position in a business office. Address: J. R. LITTLE, Washington, D. C.

Non-Resident Notice

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.
H. L. Stevenson, C. D. Martin and J. W. Grant vs. G. H. Eastman, P. H. Cram et al.

In Chancery at Jacksonville, Ala., Ninth District, Northeastern Chancery Division.

In this cause, it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit of H. L. Stevenson, one of the complainants that the Defendants G. H. Eastman and P. H. Cram are both non-residents of the State of Alabama, and that G. H. Eastman resides in Jeffersonville, in Indiana, and P. H. Cram resides in Middleborough Kentucky and further, that in the belief of said affiant, the defendants are over the age of twenty-one years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in this Calhoun County, Ala., once a week, for four consecutive weeks, requiring them the said defendants to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the third day of August 1891, or in thirty days thereafter, a decree pro confesso may be taken against them.

Done at office, in Jacksonville this first day of July 1891.

W. M. HAMES, Register.

JAS. HUTCHISON

HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER,

(Shop at Old Land Company Office.)

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

"M. & H."

Writing Tablets

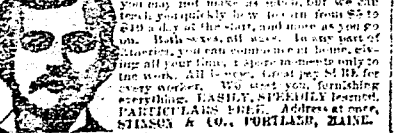
The handsomest, most economical, and best method of putting up writing papers for home and office use, is to have them from your stationer, or sent direct to the Manufacturers, HAMBROCK & SINCLAIR, 536 and 538 Pearl St., N. Y.

N. B.—A handsome tablet suitable for Police Correspondence mailed for Twenty-five Cents.

BROTHERS, WILLETT & WILLETT.

Attorneys at Law.

Jacksonville and Anniston.



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TALLADEGA, ALA.
Opens September 10th, 1891.
Five Mountain etc. etc. New buildings with all modern improvements. Calisthenics, Music, Art, Studies, High Standard. Thorough Christian training. The Bible Text book. Board and tuition \$10 per annum. For announcement, apply to
Rev. P. P. WYATT, A. M., Pres., June 1-3m Clayton, Ala.

The Republican

NEW OUTFIT.
JANUARY, 1891.

The capacity for the production of superior work by the addition of the latest improved machinery, newest faces of type and a mammoth stock of carefully selected paper, are unequalled in the South.

L. L. SWAN. B. H. DENMAN

I. L. Swan & Co.,

Real Estate Agents,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Buy and sell town lots, mineral lands, farm lands, stocks and bonds. Have now on hand a quantity of desirable real estate in and near the corporation line of the town, and four valuable ore plants, and half interest in the Lawler's marble quarry. Prompt in giving information. Titles examined and prepared without any charge to those doing business with us. Write us, or call at office, Northwest corner of court house.

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Caveats, Re-issues and Trade-Marks secured, and all other patent causes in the Patent Office and before the Courts promptly and carefully attended to.

Upon receipt of model or sketch of invention, I make careful examination, and advise as to patentability free of charge.

Fees Moderate, and I make no charge unless Patent is secured. Information, advice and special reference sent on application.

J. R. LITTLE, Washington, D. C.

Opp. U. S. Patent Office.

EROS!

Of course you have heard of Eros!

BOOK STORE

IN ANNISTON,

but have you called at Eros' store?

There are no cramped notions or stocks at Eros'. It's the store of liberal ideas in trading. It's the Book and Stationery Store in the full sense of the word, and of which any city would be proud of. New books at most as soon as the ink is dry. All the standard Periodicals and Weekly papers. School books and supplies which have to sell on their merit and low prices. Fine correspondence paper at lower prices than you pay for common stuff. If you can't come yourself a letter that tells nearly what you want will command the best attention and the goods will cost the same as if personally bought.

COMMERCIAL

AND

LAW STATIONERY,

Architect's and Engineer's materials. You can confidently call or write for anything in the above line. Whatever goods ought to be in a first class Book and Stationery store are here, and the prices are right.

Noble between 12 and 13 street, Anniston, Ala.

APPLE TREES.

W. U. Almon, of Eatin, Alabama, will sell for the next fifteen days, 1,000 apple trees, two years old, pretty and straight at \$5 per hundred. Ben Davis, Mann, Winesap, and other varieties. Also grape vines, choice and cheap. Will ship to any express office at once.

W. U. ALMON, Eatin, Ala.

Administrator's Sale of Personal Property.

Under and by virtue of an order and decree of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, the undersigned, administrator of the Estate of Asa Jordan deceased, will sell on Monday the 1st day of June 1891 on the premises of the said deceased, five household and kitchen furniture and other personal property of deceased, to the highest bidder for cash.

S. D. G. BROTHERS, Administrator.

Geo. V. Elwell, "THE PAINTER."

Practical painting in all its branches Paper Hanging, &c.

BANK OFFICE
AND STORE FIXTURES
THE TERRY MFG. CO.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

J. C. FRANCIS,

Notary Public & Ex-Officio

Justice Peace.

COURT 1st and 3rd WEDNESDAYS

MARRIAGE LICENSE

FOR SALE

P. O. - - Cane Creek, Ala.

ja17-1f

FIRE INSURANCE.

I. L. SWAN, AG'T,

Jacksonville Ala.,

Two Good Home Companies to-wit

Georgia Home, Ga.

City, Ala.

mev1-50

Cheap Money.

As correspondent of the Loan Co., of Alabama, I can offer money on improved farms at reduced rates.

H. L. STEVENSON.

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FINE SHOW CASES.

TERRY MFG CO., NASHVILLE, TENN.

J. H. CRAWFORD,

Has just received a fine lot of

Coffins & Caskets.

Also small Gloss White Caskets for Children.

Prices range from \$8 to \$45. Largest sizes for men, at my shop on Main street, south from the public square Jacksonville Ala.

"Established 30 Years."

H. A. SMITH

ROME, - - - GEORGIA.

601-00

Wholesale and Retail

Bookseller and

Music Dealer.

JUST receiving a magnificent lot of holiday goods: Comb and brush sets, Work-boxes, Writing Desk, Roller sets for Ladies and Gentlemen, Push and Morocco Bound Photograph and Albums, Alabama, Posters, Engravings, Vases, Brooches, Games, Dolls, Toys, Fancy Stationery in Push Boxes and a great variety for Christmas, Birthday and Wedding Presents.

Pianos and Organs from different manufacturers, for Cash or installment plan, at low prices.

6000 ROLLS OF WALL PAPER

and Borders, at greatly reduced prices. Samples sent on application.

Anniston Arms Co.,

No. 917 NOBLE STREET,

Will sell as cheap as any house North, East, South or West.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols,

CARTRIDGES.

LAWN TENNIS, BASE BALL,

Gymnasium Fishing Tackle,

And all kinds of

Sporting Goods.

Agents for

King's Great Western Powder Co.,

Parker Bros. Guns, L. C. Smith's Guns.

ANNISTON ARMS CO.

Anniston, Ala.

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CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ANCKER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."

CARLOS MARTIN, D. D., New York City.

Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."

EDWIN F. PARKER, M. D., "The Withrop," 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

JNO. Y. HENDERSON. H. F. MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY & HENDERSON,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

OFFICE NO. 3, CARPENTER BUILDING,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

No charge for examining Titles and execution of Deeds. Refer by permission to Bank of Anniston, Anniston, Ala.

C. D. MARTIN

Contractor and Coal Dealer,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

Contracts taken for grading streets, roads and railroads, sites for buildings &c., Coal delivered of best character at lowest possible price.

Drayage of all kinds promptly attended to. Having large force of mules, wagons, drays, grading tools &c., am prepared to do all kinds of hauling and work in my line speedily and at satisfactory prices.

ja10tf C. D. MARTIN.

ATTRACTIVE GOODS

AT

BARGAIN PRICES

AT CROW BROS.

We have a splendid line of Spring Goods just received. We mean to keep up with the times. We have a nice line of ready made

Spring Clothing

That we will take pleasure in showing our customers. Call before the stock is picked over.

For the Best Carriage, Buggy, or Wagon

FOR THE

LEAST MONEY.

WRITE OR SEE THE

Anniston Carriage Works.

Large stock of every style and grade. Agents for "Fish Bros." Farm Wagon. Don't buy until you see us, and to good parties time will be given. We also carry a large stock of Harness.

Anniston, Ala., May 2-3m ANNISTON CARRIAGE WORKS,

JOHN RAMAGNANO,

AT HIS

OLD STAND,

Has in stock one of the finest assortment of Wines and Liquors to be found in the South.

Sour Mash Lincoln County, direct from Bonded Warehouse; Pure, Sweet Mash Corn Whisky, best quality; Old Rye, Old Kentucky Sour Mash Bourbons, finest high grade, blends in bulk or cases. Imported Sherries, Clarets, Ports, Brandies, Gins and Cordials of the best European brands. Also

Domestic Wines and Brandies.

Whiskies and Wines by the gallon for family use sold at closest figures. Also

Sacramental Wines.

Imported Bottled Beer and cool fresh Lager Beer always on ice. Best and most popular brands of five and ten cent cigars.

STEVENSON, MARTIN & GRANT,

Real Estate Brokers,

Jacksonville, - - - Alabama

Real Estate bought and sold on commission, rents collected &c. Property placed in our hands for sale will be advertised for sale without cost to land owner.

No Sale-No Charge.

Jacksonville real estate and farm and mineral land along the line of Jacksonville & Anniston Railroad specially solicited.

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Having rented the Jacksonville Hotel, west side public square in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, we most respectfully solicit a part of the public patronage. Our table will be supplied with the very best the market affords. Our servants will be polite and attentive. Our rooms

CLEAN & COMFORTABLE.

Our terms will be as reasonable as any other house of equal accommodations.

MRS. J. E. WALKER.

DR. JNO. M. CROOK

(SUCCESSOR TO) J. T. DOSTER & CO.

SOUTHSIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Pure Fresh Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines Etc.

A full line of Nail, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Paints, Varnishes, Oils, at bottom prices.

Fine Cigars and Tobacco a Specialty.

Country Merchants and Physicians Supplied at Wholesale Prices.

WE HAVE

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED

Stock of Clothing, Shoes, Hats, DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

In order to change our business we will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

Come and See Us

nov8tf HAMMOND & CROOK.

SPRING GOODS!

We carry the largest and finest stock of dry goods and carpets in this section. We are especially strong in carpets, curtains, shades, draperies, etc., and fine dress goods.

In connection with our dress goods we have a first-class dress making department. Our goods are all marked in plain figures. Samples sent on application. Cut this advertisement out and bring or send it to us and we will give you a discount of 5 per cent.

W. T. WILLSON

Anniston, Alabama.

West side Noble Street, between 11th and 12th.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns.

" " Gold and Silver Shirts.

The BEST, SWIFTEST and LIGHT-EST running Sewing Machine in the World

IS THE SINGER.

Especially Adapted for Family Use.

In Elegant, Convenient and Artistic Cabinet-work, with our New (Patented) Stand, and all Modern Improvements. The

Only Perfect

Attachments. More popular than ever. They defy Competition. Sold on the most Liberal and Easy Terms.

Send for Illustrated Price List. Needles for all kinds of Sewing Machines, 15, 20 and 25 cents per dozen, postage extra. Parts and attachments for the Singer.

SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., Central Office, New Orleans, La.

Branch Office, Birmingham, Ala.

C. T. SAWYER,

NO. 16 WEST 11th STREET, ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

JOE A. MAGNUS & COMPANY,

Wholesale and Retail

Liquor Dealers,

Corner Noble and Tenth Streets (under Opera house.)

Anniston, Alabama.

We have the largest stock OLD WHISKIES, FINE BRANDIES and WINES ever brought to Alabama. We receive our goods direct from the producer, and sell as cheap as the same quality can be sold on earth. We solicit the patronage of those wishing

Pure & Unadulterated Goods

We give our personal guarantee with every article sold. Particular attention given mail orders. Everything kept in a first class establishment will be found at our store. Please call or write us. Very Respectfully,

JOE A. MAGNUS & CO.

Corner Noble and Tenth Streets

ANNISTON ALA.

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JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY."

ESTABLISHED 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, AUG. 8, 1891.

VOLUME 55.



CURE SICK HEADACHE

Read What Capt. James H. Savage Has to Say of Baker's Blood and Liver Cure.

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PLUNDERING AND RIOTING

And Death Caused by Great Want in Russia.

LONDON, July 30.—A St. Petersburg dispatch states that the greatest misery exists in Bessarabia, owing to the failure of the harvest and the scarcity of food.

In the village of Koushau the people broke out in a riot and plundered shops and were badly beaten and one of their number killed.

Reinforcements are arriving from the town of Bender. The rioters were dispersed and a large number made prisoners. Two prisoners were knotted to death in the public street as a warning to their late companions, and six were selected for immediate deportation to Neibersha. The wives and children of the exiles are not permitted to speak to them before departing, and nothing is spared likely to strike terror into the unhappy peasantry.

GREAT DAMAGE DONE.

A Cloudburst That Floods a Town in Nevada.

AUSTIN, July 30.—This town has been visited by a cloudburst, and great damage was done. Waters rushing from the summit of the mountains came down Main street, wave over wave, carrying everything before it, including boulders weighing over a ton. The city railway was torn from its bed, awnings torn down and water mains uprooted from three feet underground. A majority of the business houses are filled with three or four feet of mud. The streets present the appearance of a volcanic eruption. The damage is \$10,000. The waters receded in three hours, but the indications are that another flood will come, and the people are ready to flee to the hills at a moment's notice.

LASHED IN THE WOODS.

A Woman Badly Beaten by a Set of Cowards.

RALEIGH, July 30.—Reports have just reached here of an outrage perpetrated in Granville county, near Grissom post office, a few lights ago, by a party of men calling themselves White Caps.

Remus is the effect that fifteen masked men, armed with pistols, visited the home of a woman named Mary Allen, who lived alone with her son, and carried her to the woods, where they whipped her nearly to death. There was at the time in the house visiting her brother-in-law, named Henry Merritt, and the masked men returned and beat him also, terribly lacerating his back. No explanation of the conduct of the men has reached here. It is reported that thirteen parties were arrested, but proved alibis.

ONE AFTER THE OTHER.

Two Collisions Happen on the Cincinnati Southern in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—Two collisions, one after the other, have occurred on the Cincinnati Southern, near High Bridge, Ky.

In the first, two freight trains came together, resulting in the killing of one of the engineers and the wrecking of a number of cars.

A wrecking train started from Lexington to the scene, but had only gone six miles when it met a through freight, and another and worse collision and wreck resulted. Wm. McKinley, a fireman, was killed. Both engines were destroyed, and fourteen cars were reduced to kindling.

PEOPLE ARE DYING

In Volynia Faster Than They Can Be Interred.

LONDON, July 30.—Vienna dispatches speak of the spread of typhus fever and other diseases in Volynia. In some places so many have died that the living were unable to bury them, and the provincial government had to detail persons from the jail to perform the duties of interment. The Russian authorities spare no effort to prevent the truth from being known across the frontier in Austria, but some of the terrible facts leaked out nevertheless.

The People's Party to Rule.

SALISBURY, July 30.—The People's Party were present. Peffer was orator at the farmers' encampment here. More than 4,000 people were present. Peffer wanted the government to loan people money at 1 per cent. to lift \$9,000,000 mortgages, and to pull the teeth and close the mouth of the red dragon in Wall street. He proposed to do this with the money issued directly to the people who had mortgaged their homes. His speech lasted two hours, and he closed by saying the People's party would finally elect the president, congress and senate, and if the supreme court was not with them they would make another.

Cholera Doing Swine in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, July 30.—The monthly crop reports, now being received by Commissioner of Agriculture Godwin, shows that cholera is playing havoc with swine in the counties along the Mississippi river. A correspondent at Bartlett, in Shelby county, says 90 per cent. of the hogs have been killed, while another at the same postoffice says whole herds have been exterminated. Very discouraging reports also come from Tipton, Lauderdale, Dyer, Lake and Obion. These reports, however, are the exception, as stock in all other counties is generally healthy and in good condition.

Refuses to Be Arrested.

DOUGLAS, Ga., July 30.—The latest from Dorniny's mill concerning the murder of Deputy Sheriff Luby is that "Tug" Fussell is suspected, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest, but he refuses to be arrested. The murderer was tracked to within a mile of Fussell's place, and the track corresponds with the number of shoe he wore, a No. 8. He had also threatened to kill the deputy sheriff frequently before.

A NEW DISTINCTIVE PAPER

Will Be Used by Uncle Sam to Make Bank Notes.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The secretary of the treasury has issued the following notice in regard to distinctive paper for obligations and other securities of the United States: "Notice is hereby given that the secretary of the treasury, by authority of law, has adopted a new distinctive paper which will be used until otherwise ordered, for all new designs of United States notes, certificates, national bank notes and securities other than checks and drafts. The silk-threaded paper, adopted in 1885, will be used for existing designs of said notes, certificates and securities until the supply thereof shall have been exhausted, after which the new paper hereby adopted will be used for all obligations of the United States, except checks and drafts."

The paper for United States notes, national bank notes and certificates, is cream white bank note paper. Its distinctive features consist of localized red and blue silk fiber incorporated in the body of the paper while in process of manufacture, so placed as to form a perpendicular stripe on either side of the center portion, or vignette of each note and other obligations. The distinctive paper of similar quality, with each water mark, U. S. T. D., so placed therein that it must show upon each separate check or draft adopted in 1885 for United States checks and drafts, will be continued in use for that purpose.

AFTER INSURANCE MONEY.

The Unsuccessful Game Worked by a Citizen of Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 31.—Eighteen months ago, D. B. Whidden, a citizen in good standing, disappeared from Birmingham. He was last seen at Decatur, Ala., where he hired a skiff and went down the Tennessee river, ostensibly on a duck hunt. His hat was subsequently found on the bank some ten miles below Decatur.

His friends here have spent several days sounding the river, even sending to Birmingham for a cannon, which they fired over the waters in a vain effort to recover the body. Then it came out that he had \$50,000 of life insurance, and the suspicion dawned that there was a "nigger in the woodpile." Since then the insurance companies have had detective employes in the city, and his family have made the formal demand for the insurance, and many efforts were made to compromise the case.

Reliable news has come of Whidden's arrest in Portland, Ore. He broke down on being arrested, confessed everything and wept like a child.

He will be brought back to Birmingham.

A MURDERER

Makes a Desperate Fight for Freedom, Resisting His Arrest.

JESUP, Ga., July 31.—Bartow Flukes, a negro, cut up his wife in Brunswick.

Marshall Goodbread arrested him near here. After the arrest the negro ran, Goodbread following. Flukes fell and was caught, and a terrible fight ensued. He gnawed Goodbread's body and took his pistol. Goodbread took Fluke's knife and cut Fluke's throat and killed him.

British Parliament on Prize Fights.

LONDON, July 31.—A novel subject for parliament was discussed in the house of commons. Henry Peyton Cobb, member of the Rugby division of Warwickshire, referred to the recent Pritchard-Smith fight and urged the government to take stringent steps to stop the revival of illegal prize fights under the pretense that they were simply glove contests or boxing bouts. Henry Matthews, secretary of state for the home department, in reply said that the courts had already laid down the law as to what constituted a prize fight. Matthews added that if evidence was forthcoming to show that the boxing contest was of an illegal character, all concerned would be prosecuted, as stock in all other counties is generally healthy and in good condition.

The Bank is All Right.

CHATTANOOGA, July 31.—It is not true that the banking firm of F. R. Pemberton & Co. of this city, has failed or are embarrassed, as has been reported in a telegram sent over the country, and especially to Philadelphia where the banking firm has large connections. The members of the banking firm are largely interested in the Kensington Land company, which seems involved in some financial trouble, and the stories in circulation affecting the banking firm have arisen from this cause. A circular has been issued to all depositors and patrons of the banking firm of F. R. Pemberton & Co. and General Booth will remain to the bank if they desire a full settlement.

To Inspect Zulu Recruits.

NEW YORK, July 31.—General Booth of the Salvation Army, has gone to South Africa to inspect the Zulu recruits, and expects to return with a Zulu troop to exhibit here and in England. Colonel Evans of this city, says that the Salvation Army has been organized nearly nine years among the Zulus, and that they make annual salaried trips to the Zulu tribes in the Zulu, and return to England about the middle of February.

King Didn't Escape.

HENDERSON, Ky., July 31.—David King, the brutal husband who was taken from jail at Dixon, Webster county, Tuesday, did not escape, as was reported. King was taken a few miles out from Dixon, and after being hanged, was killed with bullets, and then buried in the woods. His companion was whipped until he fainted from the loss of blood. He was then resuscitated and turned loose. The mob made it a condition of his release that he should spread the story of King's escape, which he did.

A COURT DECISION

That Will Affect the Ownership of Land in the Northwest.

PIERRE, S. D., Aug. 1.—Considerable comment has been aroused by the decision of the United States court in regard to the status of children born of Indian women and white or citizen husbands. The case was that of the United States vs. Ward, on the charge of selling liquor to a half-breed. The evidence was that the half-breed in question had a colored man for a father, who was a citizen, and an Indian mother. The decision of the court is that the children follow the status of their father, and hence are citizens of the United States and amenable only to its laws.

If the decision holds good, it will affect the ownership of the greatest part of the lands taken up in the vicinity of Fort Pierre and Stanley, across the river from Pierre, as it is nearly all held by squaw men's children or their wives.

The department officials at Washington have always held the contrary, and the allotting agents who have been and are now at work, are forcing their duty under instructions to give all people of Indian blood a preference for lands under the allotment law.

A MISSING POST.

Why a Prosecutor Failed to Show Up in Court.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Architect Josiah S. Brien, for whom a warrant of arrest was issued by Magistrate Devlin several weeks ago on a charge by Manager John W. Post of the Tumbler Car company of Braddock, of embezzlement of stocks and a promissory note of \$5,000, amounting in all to \$38,600, appeared before the magistrate for the hearing of the case. The prosecutor, however, failed to put in an appearance and Brien was discharged. At the conclusion of the hearing Architect Brien remarked significantly: "I told you that Post would not turn up. He has a defective memory, and I am showing him on the outside of the magistrate's office with a warrant in his pocket calling for the arrest of the Steel Tumbler Car company's manager on the charge of the embezzlement of \$38,600. For nearly two weeks Brien and Post have been giving out to the public that each was on a still hunt for the other. Post got his work in first, however, by having a warrant sworn out before Magistrate Devlin for Brien on the embezzlement charge disposed of."

A NOVEL DAMAGE SUIT

Brought in the Superior Court in Atlanta by Austin Howell.

ATLANTA, Aug. 1.—A damage suit, the result of injuries received in a novel manner, is brought in the superior court. Austin Howell sues the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad company for \$5,000 damages for personal injury. He says that he was employed as grease wiper and engine cleaner by the road, and through the negligence of its employes was injured in this way. As directed by his employer's agent in control, he was busily engaged, unattended, of harm, wiping the front tracks and running gear of the engine, when another employee set a burning kerosene lamp or torch on the ground near by, so that when he stooped to the performance of his duty, and without any knowledge of the close proximity of the lamp to his person and clothing, the blaze set fire to his pants, and he was severely injured, burned and blistered. The burning is described as including his legs, arms, hands, back and singeing the hair from the back of the head, and the injuries to be of a permanent nature.

THE TIME HAD COME

And Mr. Quay Took Opportunity to Resign from the Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Senator Quay arrived in this city from Washington, and in interview he spoke freely of his resignation from the Republican National committee. Said he: "I was mainly desirous of relinquishing the chairmanship, and in order to do that it was necessary that I should withdraw entirely from the committee. I had previously made several attempts to resign, but was not permitted to do so. I finally concluded that the time had arrived when I could properly sever my connection with the committee, and I did so."

KOCH'S FOLLOWERS ELATED

Over the Reported Cases of Dr. Thamm of Düsseldorf.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Dr. Thamm, of Düsseldorf, has issued a report which has caused much pleasure among the believers in Professor Koch's system of inoculation as a cure for tuberculosis. Dr. Thamm says that he has managed, by the Koch system, to bring about a complete cure in 40 per cent. of the cases of tuberculosis which he has treated, and that satisfactory results have occurred in 40 per cent. of the other cases which he has treated by the same system. Naturally, the followers of Professor Koch are elated over this report, which, it is supposed, will do much to strengthen the courage of the waverers.

He's Going to Rome.

ROME, Aug. 1.—It may mean a prohibition election. At any rate, it is reported that the great warehouse of the Il-well Cotton company is being prepared for the Rev. Sam Jones. He will spend a week here shortly, preaching particularly on the prohibition line.

SHORT ITEMS

Important General News Dispatches in Condensed Form.

In Pike county, Ga., Charles Trice shot and killed his brother Zachi.

The president has issued a proclamation regarding the San Domingo treaty.

Little Annie Peacock of Ellaville, Ga., was found drowned in a barrel of water.

Dr. J. A. P. Baker is on trial at Abington, for the alleged murder of his wife by poisoning.

An unknown white man was crushed to death by a train on the Western and Atlantic railroad near Atlanta.

John Roach living near Silver Grove, Ky., hung himself because his parents refused their consent to his marriage.

The rice crop both in Georgia and South Carolina is reported to be in a better condition than it has been in many years.

Ben Terrell and Fletcher Terrell were arrested and jailed in Opelika, Ala., for a number of other crimes committed in Holmesville, Ga.

A Fulton county, Ga., deputy sheriff discovered plans last by revenue prisoners to break jail just in time to prevent their escape.

A Monticello, Ga., special says: The city treasury is rapidly swelling on account of fines. We will soon be able to have electric lights.

A dispatch from Vichy states that Dom Pedro, the ex-emperor of Brazil, has suffered a relapse and that he is again confined to his bed.

The first bale of new crop (1891) hops grown in California, has been received at New York. The quality is very fine. The hops were sold at 75 cents per pound.

Marshall county, Miss., in her primary election, instructed her four representatives in the legislature to vote for George and Walthall by a decided majority.

In the commitment trial of Charles T. Trice at Zebulon, Ga., he was bound over in a bond of \$2,000 to answer the charge of the voluntary manslaughter of his brother.

At Warren, Pa., John Tomson and Edward Caldwell were seated under a tree watching a ball game. Lightning struck the tree and both men were instantly killed.

Judge Goggin signed the bill of exceptions prepared by the attorneys of Stephen A. Ryan, and the Atlanta ex-convict prince was released from the Fulton county prison.

Hon. B. C. Duggar, who has figured prominently in Georgia politics for years and was known as the rugged mountain statesman, has passed away at his home near Blue Ridge, aged 80 years.

The labor assembly of Chicago has decided to issue a warning to the workmen of the world not to come to Chicago in expectation of getting work in connection with the World's fair.

A statement prepared at the general land office shows that patents were issued by the office during the year ended June 30 last, over 114,000 patents for agricultural lands, these including homestead and other classes of entries.

Fred, an 11-year-old son of John Johnson, Ohio farmer, was stung on the leg by a humblebee. The leg began to swell, and a physician was called. The boy grew worse and recently died, and his death is attributed to the bee-sting.

A statement prepared at the pension office shows that the number of pensions granted during the week ending July 18 was 3,917, on which the total payments averaged \$25. The aggregate of the first payments on these cases was \$73,219.

The difference between the Western Railroad of Alabama and the Savannah and Western road relative to the new passenger depot in Opelika, Ala., have been adjusted, and the depots will be consolidated much to the convenience of the traveling public.

W. J. Bell has been arrested in Denver. He is a wealthy merchant in Georgetown, Texas. He is charged with bigamy. He admits the charge, but says he could not withstand the charms of the handsome young widow for whom he deserted his wife.

The foreign committee of the Colombian Fair commission has made arrangements with M. Fayette, chief of the ministry of commerce and industries, by which France has been allotted 50,000 square yards of space in the eastern wing of the exposition building.

A San Antonio, Tex., special says: The terrible drought prevailing in south-west Texas for the past nine weeks was broken by a storm, followed by a drenching rain. Only two showers had fallen since the week in October, and the area south of San Antonio for two hundred miles, and west for four hundred miles. Cotton bolls had begun to drop from the stems. The corn crop was ruined.

The state officials are still indignant over the report of Special Agent Coons concerning Indiana's balance with the government, and say they have very good reasons for so doing. A gentleman in a position to know says that with the report came a communication from the treasury officials to the governor of a startling nature.

A well dressed stranger fell upon the streets in Indianapolis, and a letter in his pocket indicated that he had attempted suicide. It developed, however, that he was in a starving condition, having eaten nothing for several days, and being too proud to beg. He registered as Charles Joseph Schulz, and documents show that he is well connected abroad, a brother being secretary of the post office at Weems. Schulz is endeavoring to make his way east, with a view of returning to Germany.

1891. AUGUST. 1891.

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TO CONNECT THE WATERS

Of the Great Mississippi and the Tennessee Rivers.

FLORENCE, Ala., Aug. 3.—Work has commenced on the survey of the proposed Tennessee river and Mississippi river canal. The work of reconnaissance was finished last week by Captain J. J. Williams, chief engineer, who now has charge of the surveying party. Two months will probably complete the survey. The proposed canal will extend from the Tennessee river, at the mouth of Oak river, up that stream about twenty miles to a navigable point, where boating is then good to Jackson, Tenn. From that place an overland canal of some ten miles, running south-west, will connect at Estlinville with the Big Hatchie river, which furnishes an easy waterway to the Mississippi river, flowing into it thirty miles above Memphis. This new route will cut off perhaps ten days of travel on the round trip, thereby enabling commerce to take almost a due western course from the Tennessee to the Mississippi river.

JOHN YOUNG BROWN

Is Elected Governor of Kentucky by a Large Majority.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 3.—The election passed off quietly throughout the state, and the Democratic ticket has won by about the usual majority. The aggregate majority for the adoption of the new constitution will reach probably 50,000. The following Democratic state ticket was elected by about 25,000:

Governor—John Young Brown. Lieutenant Governor—M. C. Alfird. Attorney General—W. J. Hendrick. Auditor—L. C. Norman. Treasurer—H. S. Hale. Superintendent Public Instruction—Ed Parker Thompson.

Register Land Office—G. B. Swango. The Republicans polled their usual strength, but the Prohibition and Alliance tickets hardly made a respectable showing.

INTERESTING READING

To Be Furnished the Two Continents at an Early Date.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A scandal of a very serious character is impending over the Irish party. The arrest of one of the anti-Parnellite members of parliament for bigamy is within the possibilities. If the current story be true we have married the second time, his first wife being alive and undivorced. He may have a valid defense, but the assertion that he believed her dead, but as she is not dead the second marriage is worthless.

It is said that the story will be of interest on the two continents, and that the member of parliament involved will have to retire to private life. There are said to be other cases among Parnellite opponents that are of an interesting nature, and it is stated that Parnell has had one of his most vindictive enemies shadowed night and day by hired detectives, and the results are surprising.

FILLED WITH LIQUOR.

Two Sons Return Home and Stone Their Aged Father.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 3.—William and Raper Ray and William Wallace, residents of the town order at Dilton Village, ten miles north of here, have been raising Cain and bruises in their neighborhood. They came to the city, filled up on tangle-foot, and then drove hell-bent home and proceeded to terrorize neighbors. Not satisfied yet, the Rays drove to their home, half a mile north of Dilton, and got into an altercation with their aged and decrepit father. They threw stones at him and knocked him down. The injuries to the old gentleman are quite serious. One of the worst injuries is an ugly wound on the head. The frightened mother frantically rang the dinner bell, and numbers of neighbors responded and squelched the fracas.

BOY INCENDIARIES

Got in Their Work on a Block of Buildings in Ridgeville.

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 3.—The biggest blocks in Ridgeville, the largest suburb of Chattanooga, has burned to the ground. The post office and several stores were in the building. The total loss will probably exceed \$20,000. It is proved beyond doubt that the fire was the work of incendiaries. Will Martin, a 15-year-old boy, threatened to burn one of the stores because its owner refused him credit. He had and Taylor Snyder and Henry Snyder as accomplices, have been placed under arrest.

POLK AND SIMPSON

Back in Washington, and Will Go to Ohio in October.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Coloel Polk and Jerry Simpson are back here. In October they will go down into Ohio and fight John Sherman. They say the full strength of the order will be extended to defeat Sherman. McKinley and Campbell will be allowed to fight on their differences without interference.

Doings of the Hoppers.

FORT LIND, Ind., Aug. 3.—The grasshopper plague continues unabated and the insects are playing havoc with the growing crops. Especially is this true of the eastern part of the county. On and on are very materially injured, and the clover is almost entirely ruined. The insects are now turning their attention to the corn, and grave fears are felt for the result, although some farmers claim that they will die before injuring a corn of any great extent. In any event a portion of the corn will be ruined as to be of no value whatever for fodder.

Made the Town Dry.

EASTMAN, Ga., Aug. 3.—There has been a good deal of reckless shooting on the streets of Eastman at night.

The Republican.

L. W. GRANT, Publisher.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1891.

Read the speech of Governor Tillman on the fourth page of this paper.

The farmers of Calhoun have no intention of leaving the Democratic party. They want relief and they are entitled to it, and the Democratic party is going to give it them when it gets the government.

Most of the men who are going about now detailing the shortcomings of the Democratic party have been very poor Democrats in the past. Of such will the third party in Alabama be made up.

The election in Kentucky resulted in a big Democratic victory. The new constitution was adopted by a big majority. The People's party or third party elected ten members of the Legislature, mainly from Republican counties. The new party polled about 20,000 votes in the State. They boasted, before the election, of ability to carry the State.

We make no apology for consuming so much space this week in the reproduction of Senator George's argument on the sub-treasury bill. This is a much discussed question now and the people desire to hear both sides of it and they will hear it. It is upon this argument that Senator George won the fight in Mississippi over Barksdale, who advocated the sub-treasury. It is as applicable to Alabama as to Mississippi.

The Oxford Voice which is edited by Mr. Guinn, the former Secretary of the County Alliance, says:

"Once give the relief (land loan bill) to the landlords, and the tenants are doomed. Agricultural lands will be owned and controlled by syndicates and land loan companies and then it will be root hog or die to the poor man and labor."

And yet the land loan bill is as much a part of the Ocala demands as the bill to loan on farm products.

At the People's Party Convention which met in Springfield, Ohio, the 5th inst., a letter was read from Geo. F. Gaither, promising to carry Alabama in 1892. The letter is said to have created much enthusiasm. If the delegates had known what a small potato and general humbug Gaither is considered to be in Alabama, it would not have enthused so freely. It is doubtful if Gaither will be able to carry himself for the People's Party in 1892. He is a great fellow for changing parties.

DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Called to meet in Jacksonville, August 17th, 1891.

Whereas, the National Executive Committee of the Democratic party has recently called upon the Democratic Executive Committees of all the States to take immediate steps towards the organization of Democratic Clubs in every voting precinct in each State, and

Whereas, the Democratic Executive Committee of the State of Alabama approving said call, did, on or about the 25th day of July, 1891, issue an address to the Democrats of Alabama, urging them to organize Democratic clubs in every beat without delay, and

Whereas, in said address the following declaration of principles and aims of the party are enumerated as showing the objects of said clubs, viz:

"To foster and disseminate Jeffersonian principles of government; To preserve the Constitution of the United States, the autonomy of States, local self-government and freedom of elections;

To resist revolutionary changes, and the centralization of power;

To oppose the imposition of taxes beyond the necessity of government economically administered;

To promote economy in all branches of public service;

To oppose unnecessary commercial restrictions for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many;

To oppose class legislation, which deplores labor and builds up monopoly;

To maintain inviolate the fundamental principles of Democracy—"Equity before the law," and,

To co-operate with the regular organization of the Democratic party in support of Democratic men and Democratic measures."

Now, in pursuance of the above mentioned calls, and to the end that the principles of the Democratic party may be preserved and the unity and integrity of the same be maintained in our county, as chairman of the County Executive Committee, I earnestly invite the co-operation of all Democrats in the good work; and, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me as chairman, I issue this call to the several members of the county committee, residing in and representing each beat, to meet in my office in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, on Monday, the 17th day of August, 1891, to consult over the best methods of accomplishing the purposes above declared; and also to fill any vacancies on the committee which may have occurred by death, removal from the beat or otherwise.

H. L. STEVENSON,

Chairman Ex. Com. Calhoun County.

THE GREAT ARGUMENT.

Of Senator George Against the Sub-Treasury and Land Loan Scheme.

THE SUB-TREASURY SCHEME.

I have already discussed this in the Carroll county alliance letter as a means of holding cotton over from the fall and winter for higher prices in the spring and summer. I have since that heard scheme commended as a means of storing and holding agricultural products, like the trust companies do in order to force a general rise in the price. This view deserves consideration. As to cotton I am sure that this cannot be done to any considerable extent or for any considerable period, if it can be done at all. To do this would require the co-operation of a vast majority of the cotton producers in the United States, and in a few years would require the co-operation of cotton raisers in the other parts of the world. We are not the sole producers of cotton, not even of good or long staple cotton. Cotton is raised in Brazil, India, Egypt, the Argentine Republic, China and Russia, and many other countries. The production is now being vastly augmented. In 1892, a convention at London from thirty-six different countries in which cotton was raised, agreed that in each country could be raised profitably at fair prices. Any extraordinary stimulus by a great and artificial rise of prices would rapidly increase production elsewhere. This would have the effect in a few years of reducing the price below what it is now. The world wants cotton, because it wants cheap clothing for the mass of mankind. The increased production would soon supply to a great extent the deficit caused by our withholding cotton from sale, for a higher price. Besides, if we temporarily succeed in raising prices, there would at once begin a lessening of the consumption. Any great rise in the price of cotton means an increase in the price of cotton goods. Cotton on account of its cheapness is in whole or in part the clothing of the great mass of mankind.

The poor always buy less when prices are raised. They would buy still less, knowing there is a great crop in America held in government warehouses for higher prices to be artificially raised by withholding it for a few months from the market. They would wait for the inevitable fall when the cotton must be sold to meet the advances made on it. There are few who cannot still longer wear their old clothes if new clothes are at a high price. The temptation to do this would be irresistible when it was known that prices must soon be lower. Old clothes would be renovated and patched; every economy used to save from the purchase of high-priced goods. In this way there would be a greatly decreased consumption during the whole time prices were artificially raised. Besides, the cotton not affected by the trust and raised in other countries would freely go to market and supply, as far as practicable, the diminished demand occasioned by the great American government trust. When the time came when we must sell, there would be a great surplus thrown on the market; I say a surplus, for the world having gotten along some how for four or six or eight months with the diminished supply, would also have gotten over the necessity for that supply for the months which had been passed, and our crop retained in our warehouses would be thrown on the market to supply only the remaining months of the year. To make this perfectly plain, suppose an average crop is raised which, at the usual prices, the world would consume in a year, if we force the world to economize in the use of it for six months, to the extent of one-half the usual consumption, we will find at the end of the six months that one-half the year is gone and only one-fourth of the whole crop is consumed. This leaves three-fourths in lieu of one-half for the remaining six months, which makes the great surplus of 25 per cent of the crop, or 50 per cent more than is needed for the remaining six months, and a consequent enormous fall in the price of cotton.

We get possibly (if the cotton be not sufficiently furnished by other countries) a small advance on one-fourth of the crop, and a ruinous sacrifice on three-fourths. It is, however, probable that enough of our own farmers will foresee this result and will therefore sell theirs freely at current rates, and thus furnish the world what it needs. In that case there will be no rise in the price and no great sacrifice at the end of the season of holding, but the world will go on as usual, except that those holding their cotton will lose interest, and in its weight, and pay extra charges and interest.

But whilst this would be the result as to clothing (cotton), it would operate differently as to the food—wheat, oats and corn. If these be held in store for high price, it is in the power of those holding to get this high price. In times of scarcity of food and high prices, there is not so much a diminished consumption as there is a resort to the cheapest and commonest articles of food, instead of the dearer; so that these cheap articles are consumed as much or more than ever. These necessary articles, wheat and corn constitute the cheapest of all articles of food that we have in any large quantity.

The consumption of which would go on during the high prices just as before, except that inferior and cheap flour and meal would be substituted

for the better grades. There is no device, as in case of clothing, for making a given quantity go further. Human necessities for food make them daily, imperative demands, which must be met. There is no such thing as making the breakfast, dinner, or supper of to-day serve for to-morrow; when once used they are gone forever. They cannot be stored or hoarded, as clothing can, so that our northern friends might hold and use the trust of the government warehouse for exacting starvation prices for their wheat and corn, and at the end of the period of exaction, if it should ever come, escape the glut and surplus, and the consequent low price sure to come from a like operation in cotton. So it appears that the government warehouse, if the sub-treasury scheme should be adopted, would act as a double disaster to us in lowering the price of cotton which we sell, and in increasing the price of wheat and corn which we buy.

SUB-TREASURY AS ADDING TO THE CURRENCY.

The scheme, being to lend United States notes on cotton, etc., at 80 per cent of its value and then to return the notes to the treasury when the produce is sold, it becomes material to inquire whether the 80 per cent advance is a real addition to the currency of Mississippi. That it would be an addition to the amount of money in the United States may be conceded. But what concerns us in Mississippi is not that, but an increase in Mississippi—an increase that would benefit us and not other people alone. Every fall, winter and spring money is sent to the south, which together with bills of exchange is used to pay for our cotton. It is noticeable that as soon as the cotton crop is sold we suffer again from the chronic scarcity of money. Money comes to Mississippi for no other purpose practically, as we have very little else to exchange for it. If 80 per cent be loaned by the government on cotton, no other money will be exchanged or put into circulation for that much of the cotton crop until it is finally sold and taken from the warehouse. At the very moment this happens the amount of the 80 per cent advance must be paid back into the treasury with the addition of interest and charges. So that as far as that 80 per cent is concerned the advance or loan does not add to the currency in Mississippi a single dollar. Until sale of the cotton the money of the manufacturer (or speculator if you please) is not put out, and at the very instant of sale, the 80 per cent advance is paid into the treasury and taken from circulation. The 80 per cent advance and the money for which the cotton is finally sold can never circulate in Mississippi at the same time; the latter comes in when the first goes out. That is too clear for controversy.

As to the 20 per cent which is embraced in the certificate given to the depositor or owner of the cotton, it is clear that adds nothing to the circulation, until it shall be sold to a northern or European customer. For if sold to a Mississippian he but uses his own money, which he had before. But when sold ultimately to the manufacturer, that much more will be added to the currency. But this 20 per cent addition together with the 80 per cent makes but the 100 per cent, for which the cotton might have been sold at first, and it therefore does not increase the currency in Mississippi beyond what it would have been if the cotton had been sold outright in the first instance. If there be a rise in the price after the loan, there will be an addition to that extent in the currency. If there be a fall, there will be a diminution to the extent of the fall, and this would happen exactly in the same way if cotton was held by the owner, without the government advance. So it is clear there will be no addition to the currency of Mississippi by the sub-treasury scheme.

Will additional money come to the south for any purpose than the purchase of cotton? It will not, for the reason that we have nothing else to sell, and for the additional reason that the money destined to buy our cotton must be kept for that purpose and that purpose alone, for the advance in United States notes must be taken up by the sale of the cotton. The money intended for our cotton will, until final sale be "fixed and motionless" in the vaults of the banks, or be used in speculation in Wall street. If it be invested in other permanent uses, then it would not remain for use for ordinary trade purposes, after the sale of the cotton and the redemption of the treasury notes advanced on it. Money can be used in commercial and manufacturing countries with safe expectation of return in a few weeks or months. But in agricultural countries it is different. There it can be used to be returned only on the maturity and sale of the crops. Money, therefore, can't and won't be sent to Mississippi, till needed to buy cotton.

UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY.

We have now \$24 per head in circulation, exclusive of the amount held in the United States treasury, which, on May 1st last, was \$700,152,853.04. It is estimated, and I believe it is nearly correct, that whilst this is so as to the whole country, there is not more than \$4 per capita in Mississippi and in the south. It results that the unequal division gives the north and east probably as much as \$70 or \$80 per capita; so that interest there is only from 2 to 6 per cent, whilst it is from 10 to 15 here. The great thing to be done when increasing the currency is to remedy this unequal division, otherwise it does us little or no good. If the same causes for this unequal distribution

continue to operate, the same results will follow whatever may be the increase.

What we want is not so much an increase in the currency generally, as an increase in Mississippi. If we fail to increase the currency in Mississippi, we fail altogether. To increase the money in Wall street alone will but add to the power of those who are already overrich, enlarging the possessions of those who do not need, and leaving the famishing to die. Can this addition be made to Mississippi? I think it can, but not by the sub-treasury scheme.

I proceed now to consider the cause of and remedy for the unequal division.

In Mississippi we receive about \$40,000,000 annually for our cotton—about \$85 per capita of our population. We receive it, but to keep it is impossible. We are a part of the world, and must live in and move with it. Under the existing conditions we must and do, spend nearly all of it. It goes to those outside the state who sell us what we need. We might possibly live harder and spend less. We might go to the extent of dispensing with everything but the absolute necessities of life. But we ought not to be compelled to do this in order to get our just share of the currency of the country. We live hard enough, heaven knows. We ought not, in times of peace, to be compelled through unjust governmental policies to make the sacrifices and use the self-denial required only by war. There must be a change in the economic and financial condition before we can get relief.

HUMAN LABOR AGAINST MACHINERY.

Mississippi and the south generally use human labor with animal power almost exclusively in producing money-getting commodities. The north and east use water and steam power and machinery with comparatively little human labor. We are running the race with the north and east by putting the nerves and muscles of men against the tireless power of steam and iron. But more and worse! We use our little power in making the cheapest of all products—the raw material. The north and east use their immense power, steam and machinery in converting this raw material into the most costly—the finished articles. Our raw material converted into these costly fabrics is increased in value by this conversion from 500 to over 1000 per cent. It is estimated that the machinery of the north and east does the work of more than two hundred millions of men. This machinery is neither clothed nor fed, and needs no sustenance but coal. It has no children to educate, feed and clothe when unable to work. It represents over 200,000,000 of men or counting five to a family 1000,000,000 of people in creating and distributing wealth, and not one single human being in its consumption. We lack nearly all this. We produce by human labor almost exclusively, and that too, products of unskilled or cheap labor. We exchange the cheap for the high priced and hence give more than we receive.

Is it wonderful that they are rich and we are poor? that they have money and we have none? Why this difference in production? The answer is easy.

First, the war destroyed our capital. Reconstruction and negro suffrage destroyed the confidence of the world in our local governments. Capital is timid. It takes no risks. It prefers slow gains if only it has absolute security. It is afraid of negro rule except when it governs us. It therefore prefers to haul our cotton to the north and east and there manufacture goods for sale to us and others though at greater cost, if only sheltered by a protective tariff, than to make greater gains by coming south and working here. There are such things in commerce and business as rates in our difficult roads, and once in them it is difficult to get out. Southern statesmen have seen and appreciated the situation and have tried to remedy it. They saw that as long as the present situation should continue, we should remain financial vassals of the manufacturing states. The remedy they sought was in free trade, by which I mean not trade absolutely free, but trade impeded only by a revenue tariff. The protective system builds up manufactures in the north and hinders their establishment in the south.

You will ask why this is, it ought to operate equally? They are already established in the north; there are the old ruins in which that business runs, and there is the fear of our state governments and negro suffrage. So long as they can do well there, they will not in order to do better, take the risk of coming here. The manufacture of cotton, wool, iron, steel or wood is cheaper here than in any part of the civilized and industrial world. The raw material is cheaper, largely so. Labor, owing to our genial climate and the low cost of living, gains more than labor in the north, even when the latter receives more than double in negro wages. Coal and water power are abundant and cheap. Everything is favorable to successful enterprise in this direction except the financial policy of the government. So we manufacture but little.

In addition to what has been said as to "old ruins" and the timidity of capital, comes that which if removed would overcome the ruts and the timidity and all other obstacles, viz: The protective tariff.

By this European competition is shut out. The manufacturers of the United States co-operate only with each other and then only when they can't combine. So that the disadvantage of one at the north is balanced

by a like disadvantage of the other. Remove the protection and put American manufacturers in sharp competition with the European, and then the work must be done here, at the best and cheapest place, or it cannot be done at all profitably. This would make both the European and the northern manufacturers seek our borders. This great truth, often overlooked, was made plain by a great southern senator (Mr. Coke) in a speech made in the senate on February, 1882. (See Cong. Rec. 47th Cong., 1st sess., p. 911.) From it I extract as follows:

THE EXTRACT.

We of the south can manufacture healthfully without bounties, and command our home markets against competition under the protection of natural causes, and prominent among these is the fact that our cotton, wool, hides and other raw materials are at our doors without freight charges, and our factories would be in the midst of the consumers of our products. * * *

"If we had free trade now, or what is the same thing on tariff for revenue only, manufacturing capital, in order to surround itself with the most favorable conditions for free competition with the world, and to realize the largest profit, would, for the reasons I have given, flow at once into the south for investment, as it's most profitable field for operation. * * * "The protective tariff alone has enabled the New England states to draw our raw materials to their factories. Take that away and the factories and workshops will move to the raw material."

Here again we find the protective tariff our greatest enemy, neutralizing all the advantages which nature has given us and also with capacity to destroy all beneficial legislation. In this same line and to accomplish the same end, I offered an amendment to the tariff bill passed in 1883, admitting free of taxes, "machinery for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods or goods composed of hemp, jute, ramie and all tools of mechanics suited for use by manual labor, and all iron ties known as cotton ties." It is needless to add that it was voted down and so were the sentiments of Senator Coke, and we were again deprived of a fair chance to run the race of life with our more favored northern brethren. I have mailed you a copy of the speech I made in favor of this proposition.

If we could manufacture here a large share of what we consume, the money we spend for the articles, instead of going north and east, would remain with us to revivify trade and enterprise among our own people. A large part of the \$85 per capita we receive each year for our cotton would be kept in the state, and the continual drain of our money to other quarters would in a large measure cease. Besides all this, as I pointed out in my speech before alluded to, suitable employment would be furnished for our laboring women and children, and thus the bread-winners in our population would be largely increased. The slightest attention will show any one how largely the list of articles which we buy from abroad has been increased, including wagons, plows, all agricultural implements, household and kitchen furniture, carriages, buggies, etc., and all clothing, corn, oats and meat. Thus it is plain that so long as we produce only raw materials to exchange for the costlier articles of manufacture, and suffer the inequalities of the protective system, however economical we may be we cannot retain in Mississippi a share of the currency adequate to our needs, whatever increase may be made to the general volume of money in the United States. We may mitigate the evil, but we cannot destroy it. It would be a wise policy if we could so manage that our cotton crop should be mainly a surplus.

I have said we might mitigate, but could not cure the evil of a "too small circulation" so long as the protective system remains. The \$10 per capita of treasury notes as proposed by me will furnish this mitigation, but the sub-treasury scheme will not; it will rashly increase the trouble. The reason for this is plain: The sub-treasury scheme makes no real addition to the currency of Mississippi, and the addition it makes to the currency of the whole country is temporary, having no other effect than to retire from active circulation the money it supplants, to return again to circulation only when the treasury notes advanced on cotton and other products, shall be taken from circulation and returned into the treasury.

The measure proposed by me is permanent and stable, and is a real addition to the currency of the world if kept a par. It can readily be kept a par by the means provided by the present laws for keeping notes a par and without the addition of a single dollar to the reserve fund in the treasury. Senator Beck, one of the ablest financiers the country ever produced, regarded the present reserve of \$100,000,000 of coin for the redemption of treasury notes (greenbacks) as more than doubly sufficient.

The permanent addition to the currency of one country of good paper money convertible into coin acts precisely like the addition of that much coin to the circulation of the whole world. This is in accord with a well known law of monetary science. The impetus given to commerce and industry throughout the world and the rise in prices everywhere, which came from the discovery and working of the gold mines of California and Australia, is one of the best established facts in history. The price of our great staple, cotton,

rose greatly in Liverpool and that raised it here and every where else. So that if we have the addition as suggested by me, we shall also have, without the slightest doubt, a natural rise in the price of our cotton, unless we shall overcome it by such further increase in the amount produced as will surfeit the markets of the world. Against that no scheme can prevail, except by increasing through free trade the markets for cotton consumption all over the world. This addition will give more currency in Mississippi from a sale of our cotton, and therefore a greater fund from which to retire a greater circulation for home use. Yet I would again repeat that so long as the protective system remains to hinder manufactures in the south, and transfer annually \$62,000,000 of wealth to the manufacturing states, we can get no safe and certain relief by any increase in the currency however great.

THE LOAN ON LAND.

This question, so far as I have observed, has not received much advocacy in this canvass. I shall, therefore, spend but little time on it. I regard it as even more objectionable than the loan on cotton, for under any scheme I have heard mentioned it would necessarily create an irredeemable, and therefore depreciated paper currency. A depreciated currency is the worst of all evils for all but bankers and brokers, who gain a percentage whether they buy or sell the depreciated money. It is equally subject to constitutional objection. I have seen no bill formulated on the subject, except Senator Stanford's, which made the loan for twenty years at 2 per cent. This would necessarily lead to that inflation and depreciation of the currency which would render all business unsafe. Besides the adult male landholders in the United States do not exceed, as I believe, 25 per cent of the adult male population. Already in the north the landless are striking at the rights of property in land. There is not the slightest chance that the land loan bill could ever be passed. If it were passed it would increase the violence of the attacks on landed property and increase the now growing sentiment in favor of communism. If it shall become a prominent question in the canvass, I will give it more attention hereafter. I have appended a copy of an editorial written by Major Barksdale in 1870, as stated by the Free South, which contains an unanswerable argument against this, and also against the sub-treasury scheme. I do this not to show any inconsistency in the writer, but to give you the advantage of the reasoning contained in it and to supply the deficiency in my own.

THE \$10 PER HEAD CIRCULATION.

Your resolution asks me how I propose to get the \$10 per head in circulation among the people, "whether through Wall street and the banks, or has he a plan by which it will come direct to the people?" I answer that I do not propose to allow Wall street or the banks to have one cent of it in its progress to the people. This is what I mean to prevent. How much or how little these financial actors may get from the people afterward depends on whether the protective tariff robbery shall still continue or not. The great truth on which my answer is based is contained in the fifth demand of the Ocala platform in these words: "We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence that all national and state revenues shall be limited to the necessary expense of the government, economically and honestly administered."

Never was a grander truth in political economy stated more clearly and with more logical precision. I plant myself on it, as I have done during all my political life. The money of the country should be kept in the hands of the people who earn it, and not be taken by the government for its own use beyond actual necessity, nor transferred, as is done by the protective tariff, from one class to another. The one great trouble is that the money earned by the southern people is not permitted to remain with them, but is taken annually to the extent of \$8 per head for revenue purposes, and \$10 more per head as a transfer to the manufacturers. For proof of this I refer to my letter to the Carroll County alliance, before alluded to. Reduce this taxation and destroy this transfer, and the money thus saved remains in the hands of the people. From this truth, as enunciated by the Ocala platform, I deduce the means of getting the \$10 per capita into circulation. Reduce or suspend taxation still further, so that instead of a surplus there will be a deficit in the treasury. Let the surplus be on the side of the people and the deficit transferred from the people to the treasury. Let this deficit be supplied by the issue of treasury notes to the amount stated, and let them be paid out in the expenditures of the government. This is the way all government notes have heretofore been paid out and get among the people.

A beautiful skin, bright eyes, sweet breath, good appetite, vigorous body, pure blood and good health result from the use of Dr. J. M. Crook.

Purifies the blood, increases the circulation, expels poisonous humors and builds up the system. What more do you want a medicine to perform? Dr. J. M. Crook.

Dr. J. M. Crook. A beautiful skin, bright eyes, sweet breath, good appetite, vigorous body, pure blood and good health result from the use of Dr. J. M. Crook. Purifies the blood, increases the circulation, expels poisonous humors and builds up the system. What more do you want a medicine to perform? Dr. J. M. Crook.

Camp Hammond.

CAMP HAMMOND, AUG. 3, 1891.
DEAR REPUBLICAN.—While sitting under "Cedar Row," enjoying the beautiful sunshine and the refreshing breezes that are playing hide and seek with the leaves, my thoughts would wander to "Tredgar" and to you. I therefore decided to improve the golden moments by writing you a little of what we are doing to while the time away. I can assure you that our stay thus far has been pleasant beyond my most sanguine expectations, and the present prospects seem to indicate more pleasure during the remainder of our stay. We are never lonely in the least, for we have visitors every day, and have made some very pleasant acquaintances at Tampa and in the neighborhood.

A party composed of Messrs. Wright and families, Mrs. Ross and children from Davisville, Ala., and Mrs. Ragan, of Alexandria, Va., being here a week, and are well pleased with the springs and camp life.

This seems to be quite a favorite resort of the young people, especially our lady friends. The number of young men and women who have been about sixty or seventy-five visitors here yesterday. We have quite a novel way of mailing our letters, as the train does not stop here in passing. We got our letters ready, secured a stick about three feet long, made a slit in one end, slipped the letters in, and as the train rushes by, we hold up the stick and the mail is deposited in the train. We have learned, in waiting for the train, a new mode of fortune telling. If one can walk ten rails without falling off, the person you intend to marry will be very much in love with you. I have not very much faith in this, but can walk the rails successfully. I have walked as many as fifty without stepping off.

We regretted losing Miss Lane from our party very much indeed, as she added so much to the pleasures of camp life with her charming manners and happy contentment.

We were quite glad to see our friends, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Vance, who drove out one afternoon last week. We only regret that we did not see them sooner. Dr. Crook and Ragan drove over from Alexandria the same afternoon, and were gladly welcomed to Camp Hammond. These friends, among others, being at "Angel's Grove" last week. A party from our camp walked over on Thursday, intending to remain only for the morning service. At noon recess some of our friends, including the very taking dinner with them, and we did so, enjoying their kind hospitality very much. Mr. Williams of Jacksonville, preached two very able sermons, the morning and evening, in chapter 3, verse, in the afternoon from 1st Kings, 18 chapter and 21 verse. When the service closed, Mr. Williams accompanied us to Camp Hammond, remaining until the morning, walking to Mr. W. Gibbons to spend the night.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Crook, Miss Dora Crook, and Mr. Hoses Dean were over to see Saturday morning. Miss Cora Crow and brother spent yesterday with us and we were glad to welcome them among us.

Quite a number of friends came out in the morning, among them Mr. J. C. Whisenant, Messrs. Forney, Stevenson, O. S. Crook, E. Whisenant, Arnold, Skelton, and others.

Mrs. Brothers and Mr. Sam Wyly drove out this afternoon, and all the inmates of "Camp Hammond" were delighted to see them.

We have a small boat, and nearly all of us girls have learned to paddle a boat so when you "Jack-o'-lanterns" come out, we are prepared to give you a nice ride on the limp waters that flow so serenely by us. We have nice books, magazines and papers to read, among them the REPUBLICAN, which we all want to read at once.

I fear I have trespassed too much on your generosity, and the fate of my communication will be the inevitable "waste basket." We were glad to have the editor with us, and hope to see him again soon.

We are improving very much, especially my own, and I am rather afraid my friends will not recognize me when I return to beautiful Tredgar.

Trusting you will be lenient on this little missive, and with all the good wishes for the prosperity of our REPUBLICAN, I am

Very sincerely,
ELENOR.

FARMER'S PLANS UPSET.

To Corner Wheat in Minnesota Constitutes a Criminal Conspiracy.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 25, 1891.—The farmers of Minnesota will not be likely to corner the wheat market after all. The discovery was made to-day that a constitutional amendment make the proposed action of the Alliance, under the Muller circular, a criminal conspiracy.

The strange thing about the whole matter is the fact that the measure was introduced in the winter of 1887 by Ignatius Donnelly, who is now president of the Minnesota Alliance. It passed both houses of the Legislature, was almost unanimously adopted by the vote of the people in the fall of 1888, and is now section No. 35 of article No. 4 of the constitution. It reads: "Any combination of persons either as individuals or as members or officers or any corporation to monopolize the markets for food product in this State or to interfere with or restrict the freedom of such markets is hereby declared to be a criminal conspiracy and shall be punished in such manner as the Legislature may provide."

The amendment was aimed at speculators and intended to prevent corners in wheat and other agricultural products, and Mr. Donnelly did not foresee that a party, of which he was the head should one day be caught by the law. The Alliance wheat corner, so far as Minnesota is concerned, is therefore off.

"M. & H."

Writing Tablets.

The handsomest, most economical, and best method of putting up writing papers for home and office use. Get them from your stationer, or send direct to the Manufacturers.

HASBROUCK & SINCLAIR, 535 and 538 Pearl St., N. Y. N. B.—The handsomest tablet suitable for Police Correspondence mailed for Twenty-five Cents.

WHITE DIVISION NEGRO SUPREMACY.

THE ONLY ULTIMATE RESULT OF
SUCH A COURSE.

Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, met Ben Terrell, the noted Alliance lecturer, and discussed with him the sub-treasury plan. The Governor's arguments were able and unanswerable.

Gov. Tillman, of South Carolina, met Ben Terrell, the Alliance lecturer, at Spartanburg and opposed the sub-treasury in an able speech. The News and Courier gives the substance of it as follows:

Gov. Tillman then took up the Ocala platform and discussed it from the opening to the closing section. He laid great stress on the value and importance of the free coinage of silver, and explained the robbery committed by the demonetization. He then argued in favor of all income tax and the absolute necessity of having Senators elected directly by the people so as to get rid of the power exercised by millionaires who bought and sold the people like cattle and hogs.

He claimed that the sub-treasury bill had come to the people downward from the St. Louis meeting in a perfunctory way, and that it had gone back to Ocala and been endorsed in the same way, with the result and effects not understood by the people, the source of authority. (Applause.) "But I will not deny," he said, "that the agitation has done great good in this broad country of ours, for it has called the attention of the world to the fact that the producing classes are sorely oppressed and are demanding, crying for relief." (Applause.)

Governor Tillman then touched upon the currency question. I am, he said, in favor of a flexible currency, of a greater volume of currency; but I maintain that a flexible currency as enunciated by Colonel Terrell means an attempt to fix the price of commodities by statute. That, my friends, is a fallacy, because the price must be regulated by the inflexible law of supply and demand.

FOLLY OF THE COTTON STORAGE IDEA.

Governor Tillman said that in case cotton got dammed up in the warehouses the consumers would know that it would have to come out in time, and that just as soon as the quantity was known, which could not be concealed, the price would gravitate to its normal level. This illustration he introduced to show that an artificial means could not evade or run counter to an established law in the commercial world. It was asserted, he said, that by spreading the supply over twelve months the fall in price would be prevented, and that the evils of inconsistent prices would be obviated. They had, however, forgotten that by the terms of the bill, by which the whole could be only held for twelve months, one-twelfth of the crops must be sold each month, and that there was nothing absolutely to prevent the speculation from having the same chance as he holds under existing laws. He would have the same chance with the sub-treasury as he now has with the people. The governor held to the position that the sub-treasury bill was class legislation, or, as he put it to-day, "it is a special privilege rather than a right." I admit, he said, that the government has loaned money, but the right for such action, is based on the general welfare clause of the constitution, and not upon prospective or statutory right. It will not be denied that any scheme may take for its assumption of right, the elastic general welfare clause of the constitution, which from its name settles no specific right or principle.

GOOD DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.

I hold again, said Governor Tillman on the next branch of discussion, that the sub-treasury bill is fairly open to the charge of paternalism. It proposes to concentrate the business of the people in the hands of a centralized power at Washington, and this is in absolute contradiction of the principle laid down by Jefferson that the government governs best that governs least. (Applause.) In other words, that there should be equal rights to all and special privileges to none. He would appeal, he said, to the good sense and patriotism of the people in the majority to aid in the obtaining of just and reasonable laws, instead of the partisan favoritism shown by the government in the maintenance of national banks and nursing private manufacturing industries. (Applause.)

POPE AS A SOCIALIST.

He characterized Colonel Pope's views on the money question, referring to the government lending money with the avowed intent of injuring other classes of business, as socialism. It would amount in end to a division of the property of the people and produce a condition in which the prevalent and the improved would share alike.

Governor Tillman repeated here that the Alliance all agreed as to grievous wrong existing, and that the dispute was only as to the remedy. He pointed out as causes of the burden on the people of the South the inequalities of the burdens laid on their shoulders as compared with the people of the North and elsewhere. He showed that the millionaire and the poor farmer were the

simultaneous and the necessary product of such laws. He thought that there was just as much hope at present for getting the sub-treasury bill through as there was for the South being paid for negroes or getting the Federal pensions reduced. On the contrary, he saw a disposition to pension every hummer, whether or not he had ever heard the whiz of a bullet. In fact, he believed the time was coming when the pensions would be increased to \$200,000,000.

ABOUT THE THIRD PARTY.

Governor Tillman then paid his respects to the third party. He read calculated statements showing the electoral strength of the Democratic and Republican parties of all the states. He took those states in which the farmers are in the majority, and said that if all of them declare for a third party they can not elect the President. The idea is, he said, for the Western and Southern farmers to control the country, but that will be impossible if they carry all the States in which the farmers have a majority. It should be remembered that, while there are 8,000,000 engaged in agriculture, there are 11,000,000 engaged in other occupations. They should remember that the Republican farmers in the North are particularly bitter, hostile and partisan as regards the South, and that the Democrats are for the most part from the cities. They should remember that the Democratic majority of 60,000 in the city of New York has been, and can be, discounted by the Republican farmers of New York State. They should remember that Kansas had given 90,000 majority for Harrison, and yet we are asked by them to turn our backs on the Democrats of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York and Indiana, and this too for the mere risk of electing a Democratic President by the Western vote.

THE DANGER OF DIVISION.

Governor Tillman showed that the sub-treasury could not be forced on the National Democratic Convention, and that the issues now can only have the result of dividing the National Democratic party, as it did in 1880, and give the Republicans a continued lease of power. I ask you, he said, do you not realize that there are anxious politicians all over the United States, and right here, too, in South Carolina, who are frequently praying that we divide here today? Do you not know that the Haskell party is watching our proceedings and is hoping for and expecting a division, and so are the Republicans and all other opponents of the State Democracy? He would remind the Alliance that Senator Peffer, the exponent of Kansas Alliance, had said that of course he would support the Alliance, but will vote with the Republicans on other interests, and that Powderly the chief of the other wing of the industrial army, the Knights of Labor, coupled his support of the Alliance demands with the condition that political equality should be accorded the negro. I maintain, he concluded in vigorous style and earnest manner, that division in South Carolina means the negro.

SPLITTING IN MONROE

The Extreme Men of the Alliance Cause
The Trouble.

Monroe Journal.

The county Alliance, at its meeting at Perdue Hill last week, adopted the Ocala platform by a vote of 45 to 30, and by its action Monroe county stands committed to its endorsement. The Journal very much regrets that this issue has been forced on the politics of the county; that this illegitimate test is to be applied to the membership of the Alliance. I had hoped that more conservative action would have been taken, and averted the division that will inevitably result.

The white men of Monroe county are Democrats by birth, Democrats by instinct and education, and it has been our boast that they have always stood on the right side of every question. They have always worked together in peace and harmony, guaranteeing to each other perfect freedom of thought and action. What means this innovation, this infringement at this late day? What but harm can result from it? Many Democrats cannot endorse the platform, and as conscientious Alliance men cannot remain in the order and oppose what are claimed to be its cardinal principles. There is but one honorable course for them to pursue—withdraw—and that will cause a breach that will require years to heal, if ever.

Mr. Stanford's Position.

Senator Leland Stanford writes that he has received so many letters approving his land currency bill, and suggesting his name as a presidential candidate that he has been led "to reflect upon the possibility of a nomination." The upshot of this is that he has concluded "not voluntarily to be a candidate, and much less to seek a nomination." This means that he will willingly be an involuntary candidate.—Springfield Republican.

APPLE TREES.

W. U. Almon, of Efflin, Alabama, will sell for the next fifteen days 4,000 apple trees, two years old, pretty and straight at \$8 per hundred. Ben Davis, Mann, Winesap, and other varieties. Also grape vines, choice and cheap. Will ship to any express office at once.

Geo. V. Elwell,
"THE PAINTER."

Practical painting in all its branches
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MARRIAGE LICENSE
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I. L. SWAN, AG'T,
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Two Good Home Companies to wit
Georgia Home, Ga.
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Cheap Money.

As correspondent of the Loan Co., of Alabama, I can offer money on improved farms at reduced rates.
H. L. STEVENSON.

July 14th

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HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER,
(Shop at Old Land Company Office.)
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J. H. CRAWFORD,

Has just received a fine lot of

Coffins & Caskets.

Also small Gloss White Caskets for Children.

Prices range from \$8 to \$45. Largest sizes for men, at my shop on Main street, south from the public square Jacksonville Ala.

"Established 30 Years."

H. A. SMITH
ROME, - - - GEORGIA.

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Bookseller and

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JUST received a magnificent line of holiday goods: Comb and Brush sets, Work-boxes, Writing Desk, Toilet sets for Ladies and Gentlemen, Plush and Morocco Bound Photograph and Autograph Albums, Poetical Standard Juvenile and Gift Books, Scrap Book, Bible, Prayer and Hymn Books, Pictures, Engravings, Vases, Bronzes, Games Dolls, Toys, Fancy Stationery in Plush Boxes and a great variety for Christmas, Birthday and Wedding Presents.

6000 ROLLS OF WALL PAPER

and Borders, at greatly reduced prices. Samples sent on application.

Anniston Arms Co.,

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Will sell as cheap as any house
North, East, South or West.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols,

CARTRIDGES.

LAWN TENNIS, BASE BALL,
Gymnasium Fishing Tackle,

And all kinds of

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Agents for

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"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MATTY, D. D., New York City.

Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

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Contractor and Coal Dealer,
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Drayage of all kinds promptly attended to. Having large force of mules, wagons, drays, grading tools &c., am prepared to do all kinds of hauling and work in my line speedily and at satisfactory prices. C. D. MARTIN.

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AT CROW BROS.

We have a splendid line of Spring Goods just received. We mean to keep up with the times. We have a nice line of ready made

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That we will take pleasure in showing our customers. Call before the stock is picked over.

For the Best Carriage, Buggy, or Wagon

FOR THE

LEAST MONEY,

WRITE OR SEE THE

Anniston Carriage Works.

Large stock of every style and grade. Agents for "Fish Bros." Farm Wagon. Don't buy until you see us, and to good parties time will be given. We also carry a large stock of Harness.

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Sour Mash Lincoln County, direct from Bonded Warehouse; Pure, Sweet Mash Corn Whisky; best quality; Old Rye, Old Kentucky Sour Mash Bourbons, finest high grade, blends in bulk or cases. Imported Sherries, Claret, Ports, Brandies, Gins and Cordials of the best European brands. Also

Domestic Wines and Brandies.

Whiskies and Wines by the gallon for family use sold at closest figures. Also

Sacramental Wines.

Imported Bottled Beer and cool fresh Lager Beer always on ice. Best and most popular brands of five and ten cent cigars.

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Having rented the Jacksonville Hotel, west side public square in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, we most respectfully solicit a part of the public patronage. Our table will be supplied with the very best the market affords. Our servants will be polite and attentive. Our rooms

CLEAN & COMFORTABLE.

Our terms will be as reasonable as any other house of equal accommodations.

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In connection with our dress goods we have a first-class dress making department. Our goods are all marked in plain figures. Samples sent on application. Cut this advertisement out and bring or send it to us and we will give you a discount of 5 per cent.

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The BEST, SWIFTEST and LIGHT-EST running Sewing Machine

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Especially Adapted for Family Use.

In Elegant, Convenient and Artistic Cabinet work, with our New (Patented) Stand, and all Modern Improvements. The

Only Perfect

Attachments. More popular than ever. They defy competition. Sold on the most Liberal and Easy Terms.

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We give our personal guarantee with every article sold. Particular attention given mail orders. Everything kept in a first class establishment will be found at our store. Please call or write us.

Very Respectfully,

JOE A. MAGNUS & CO.

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ANNISTON, ALA.

nov1-ly

The Republican

L. W. GRANT, Publisher.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1891.

Mrs. Lease, the Kansas woman who has been making speeches in Georgia, addressed the Legislature of that State some days ago in favor of the third party.

And now the bondsmen of agent Wynne, of the Georgia State Alliance Exchange, have found a hole through which they may escape liability and the loss is left to fall on the shoulders of the poor farmer whom Wynne and other such scoundrels have been weeping over.

The people of Calhoun are a brave and fair people. They despise political cowards and fence straddlers. In times like these, when the Democratic party is in jeopardy from assault both from within and without the lines, they want to know where every man stands who assumes to be a leader or adviser of the people. Men too timid to show their hands fully and freely cannot count on their favor for anything.

The defection of Mr. Wynne, the manager of the Georgia Alliance Exchange has created much excitement in Georgia. It was at first placed at \$16,000, then at \$24,000, then at \$30,000 and now it is not known how much more it may be. The whole business is in a muddle and charges of corruption are rife. It is said Wynne conspired with wholesale merchants to buy from them at their own prices, upon payment to him of a commission. Other irregularities are charged and the confidence of the farmers of Georgia has been betrayed.

The latest Georgia political sensation is the resolution of the Georgia Legislature to investigate charges of corruption against eight members of the body. It is charged that Livingston has said that he could easily have elected Pat Calhoun United States Senator, if he had consented to pay money for votes and that eight members came to him and Calhoun and offered to sell out. The investigation will arouse great bitterness of feeling. Some members of the Legislature do not hesitate to say that Livingston has been telling lies, while others uphold him. And so it goes.

At a meeting of the Republican clans in Birmingham, a few days ago, a general reconciliation among the factions was had. The order was given to organize negroes into leagues and the general work of preparation for downing the Democratic party in this State was begun. They count on Democratic dissension to enable them to put this State again in the hands of their party, but they will be mistaken. Democrats may disagree as to some of the Ocala demands, but they all unite in the determination to have no more Radical rule in Alabama. We have had enough of that party to last a century.

All the returns show that there will be the greatest crop made in the United States this year that has been made any year since the war. A surplus of one hundred and fifty million bushels of wheat alone will be made. The corn crop is enormous and much of it will be consumed in Europe to make up for the short crop there. In many other parts of the world the crops have been short and there will be enormous demand for our foodstuffs. The South has made a big cotton crop and the price, consequently, will be low; but the South has made also good grain crops and this will counterbalance loss on that side. All signs point to a prosperous year in 1892 with an abundant money supply caused by the importation of gold to pay for the grain and cotton shipped abroad.

The Radical party has found sufficient encouragement from threatened Democratic divisions to reorganize for a fight for supremacy in this State in 1892. The leaders have come together at Birmingham and healed all differences. When it comes to a question of killing the Democratic party in Alabama, that party is united. But the Democratic party is not idle. Democratic clubs are being rapidly formed all over the State and the Democratic watch fires are being kindled on every hill top. The old party is rousing from its slumber and preparing to meet the issue of white supremacy or negro domination. The Radical beast in Alabama may as well retire growling to its lair. Its opportunity in Alabama has not yet come and it is the prayer of all patriots that it may never come.

Don't believe everything you hear now until you investigate it. The campaign liar has made his appearance and will be very industrious from now on. For the present he has his headquarters principally at Jeff Sims' office in Oxford. Jeff is the Radical postmaster at that place and his office is the natural headquarters of the little gang of third party schemers in this county. Jeff greatly loves the Democratic party, of course, and is highly delighted over the prospect of Democratic dissension, of course. He pats the little campaign liar on the back and sometimes lends him his great powers of invention, when the imagination of the campaign liar grows weak. All in fun, of course. Jeff is having lots of fun now; but he won't feel so funny after the elections in 1892.

The State Alliance.

The State Alliance Convention met at Brundridge, in Pike county, Tuesday and is in session at this writing Thursday.

The press committee has given it out for publication that resolutions were passed endorsing the Ocala platform in full and for sending delegates to the third party conference in Washington February 22nd next. A resolution was introduced binding the State Alliance to abide the action of the Washington Conference, but it was voted down. Another resolution was also introduced binding the Alliance to support no man for office who did not support all the demands of the Ocala platform, but that was also voted down. The convention is composed of 65 delegates, every county being represented, except Dale.

Wednesday the big barbecue came off, and public speeches were made by a young lawyer from Montgomery named Reese, by Maj. J. H. Harris, an Alliance lecturer, and by President Adams of the State Alliance. Polk, McCune and other big guns, who were expected, did not get there. There were something over three thousand people present on barbecue day; but a rain in the evening spoiled the fine barbecue dinner and marred the pleasure of the day. Maj. Harris said in his speech that the Republican party was responsible for the legislation the people complain of, and this much defense of the Democratic party was relished by the audience. President Adams followed in a speech in defense of the Ocala platform and made a bitter attack on Senator Morgan. He declared that he would put his right arm in the fire and suffer it to burn off before he would vote for him or vote for any man who would vote for him. The attack on Morgan was received with silence and was evidently not relished by the farmers of Pike county, who had gone out to hear something of the grand work of the Alliance toward improving the condition of the farmers, as they had a reasonable right to expect from the President of the order.

Wednesday evening the State Alliance adopted a resolution asking Gov. Jones to appoint Commissioner Kolb to succeed himself as Commissioner of Agriculture.

The above facts we gather from the published proceedings of the convention. It is very evident that a more conservative spirit has marked the proceedings than the public utterances of speakers from the Alliance and the resolutions of county and sub-alliances had led the country to expect. We are particularly gratified that the convention refused to encourage the third party movement by a commitment of the order to abide the action of the February conference. It is in the nature of a rebuke to those forward-looking fellows who have been active in pledging or trying to pledge the Alliance to propositions which might debauch them the pleasure of supporting Democratic nominees in the future.

Thursday's dispatches have nothing to say as to who will be elected president, though Wednesday's dispatches said President Adams would likely be re-elected. Mr. Beck, of Jefferson, is an aspirant.

Recently the editor of the Talladega Mountain Home attended the National Press Association in Minnesota. In a letter to his paper, he said, among other things, that a Republican of National reputation had told him that Republicans of Alabama had told him that they were in the Alliance in the South for the purpose of disrupting the Democratic party. Ex-Republican State Treasurer Bingham, of Talladega, being one of these Republicans prominent in the Alliance, and prominent also in securing the passage of resolutions in his lodge calculated to create dissension among Democrats, naturally supposed he was one of the fellows alluded to in Mr. Williams' letter.

In the last issue of the Home Mr. Bingham prints a letter in which he censures the editor of the Home for "attacking the Alliance." He then goes further and jumps on Cleveland and Morgan. To this the Home says it has been friendly to the Alliance and is friendly to it now, but that it opposes honestly those planks in the Ocala platform which provides for government warehouses, loans on land and government ownership of railroads. Referring to Mr. Bingham's attack on Cleveland and Morgan the Home says: "Suffice it to say that Mr. Bingham is one of those from whom Senator Morgan assisted in snatching our loved Alabama, as a brand from the burning, in 1874." The Bingham, Longshores and other Radicals and Independents now figuring largely as orators at the gatherings of the people, are free in denunciation of the Democratic party and Democratic leaders. It is noticeable to Democrats that they rarely abuse the Republican party or attack Republican leaders. They are emissaries of the Radical party.

The pensions to federal soldiers is now from \$8 to \$12 a month to each pensioner so long as such may live. The wives of deceased federal soldiers get \$8, and their children \$2 a month. When the pension expenditure amounted to \$28,000,000, Garfield predicted the amount was as large as it would ever be; but it has constantly increased with fearful rapidity until it has reached the startling figure of one hundred and twenty-four million, four hundred thousand dollars every year, or largely more than one-third of the value of the cotton crop of the South each year. There are now on the

peasants rolls only 475,000 people. There are now living 1,208,000 soldiers as well as 120,000 widows, to say nothing of children. There are now pending 1,065,099 claims for pensions and the cry is constantly for an increase of pensions both in number and amount. The platforms of the Republican and the new People's parties both pronounce in favor of more liberal pensions. The Democratic party is the only party that has the courage to stand up against this colossal robbery of the people. How can Southern men favor any party that advocates this steal? But alas, some of them are howling while they glory in striking down Confederate soldiers like Hampton who stand up for the constitution and the protection of the people from Republican plunder.

The last census report shows that of the productions of this country last year there was raised farm products to the value of one billion, seven hundred and twenty-five million, four hundred and sixty-three thousand six hundred and thirteen dollars. The following is the proportion:

Wheat	342,491,707
Corn	597,918,829
Hay	408,109,503
Potatoes	\$1,438,500
Cotton	202,130,923

It is the West that principally raises all these productions except cotton. It will be observed that the Southern cotton crop only brought \$202,130,923, while that of the West brought fully five times that much, after making allowance for the corn, wheat and hay raised in the South and which it does not sell. This would be the proportion in which the sections would receive money under the plan of government loans on farm products. The South now has the world for a market for its staple crop. The West has only the South chiefly, when there is no crop failure in Europe. If the government should loan the Western farmers the vast sum they could draw on their crops, they could withhold food supplies until they had squeezed the Southern farmer for the last cent of profit on his cotton.

Alliance men of the Calhoun ought to beware of allowing themselves this early in the canvass to be committed against men who oppose that part of the Ocala demands known as the loan bills and government ownership of railroads. When the discussion is over and Alliance men hear both sides, they will be of the same way of thinking as the men who now oppose these measures. The best friends of the Southern farmers are the men who oppose these schemes, and this will become apparent before the year is out. Designing men would like to handcuff voters this early in the canvass, we know; but the free men of Calhoun should not submit to being handcuffed. Fair men will not decide until they have heard both sides.

DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Called to Meet in Jacksonville, August 17th, 1891.

Whereas, the National Executive Committee of the Democratic party has recently called upon the Democratic Executive Committees of all the States to take immediate steps towards the organization of Democratic Clubs in every voting precinct in each State, and

Whereas, the Democratic Executive Committee of the State of Alabama, meeting said call, did, on or about the 28th day of July, 1891, issue an address to the Democrats of Alabama, urging them to organize Democratic clubs in every beat without delay, and

Whereas, in said address the following declaration of principles and aims of the party are enumerated as showing the objects of said clubs, viz:

"To foster and disseminate Jeffersonian principles of government;

"To preserve the Constitution of the United States, the autonomy of States, local self-government and freedom of elections;

"To resist revolutionary changes, and the centralization of power;

"To oppose the imposition of taxes beyond the necessity of government economically administered;

"To promote economy in all branches of public service;

"To oppose unnecessary commercial restrictions for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many;

"To oppose class legislation, which disposses labor and builds up monopoly;

"To maintain inviolate the fundamental principles of Democracy—'Equity before the law,' and

"To co-operate with the regular organization of the Democratic party in support of Democratic men and Democratic measures."

Now, in pursuance of the above mentioned calls, and to the end that the principles of the Democratic party may be preserved and the unity and integrity of the same be maintained in our country, as chairman of the County Executive Committee, I earnestly invite the co-operation of all Democrats in the good work; and, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me as chairman, I issue this call to the several members of the county committee, residing in and representing each beat, to meet in my office in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, on Monday, the 17th day of August, 1891, to consult over the best methods of accomplishing the purposes above declared; and also to fill any vacancies on the committee which may have occurred by death, removal from the beat or otherwise.

H. L. STEVENSON,
Chairman Ex. Com. Calhoun County.

South Carolina Politics.

Politics are becoming quite lively in South Carolina. There are three distinct factions among the white people of that State, and each faction is assailing the other in true South Carolina style.

They don't seem to have such words as conservatism and tolerance in their political lexicon in the Palmetto State.

The first division is that which took place in the last State election between Alliance and non-Alliance Democrats, and which came very near making a serious split in the Democratic party.

The second division has come within the Alliance, and is between those who favor and those who are against the sub-treasury. Gov. Ben Tillman, who was the Alliance champion last year, has taken a very pronounced stand in opposition to the extreme demands of the Ocala platform, and in this position he is strongly seconded by his brother, Congressman George D. Tillman, and has a large alliance following.

The anti-Alliance men, "straight Democrats," they call themselves, are against free coinage and favor Cleveland for President. The Tillmans are both silver men and opposed to Cleveland.

"Brother George" made a breezy speech at Parkville, Edgfield county, the other day, in which he pitched into persons and things right and left. The following is an extract from a report of the speech.

The Third party, is projected by political assassins and cut-throats, and if the Caucasian race was divided by it, hell would yawn to receive it. One cause of hard times is a scarcity of money. One-third of all money in circulation is expended for taxes. We need one thousand millions greenbacks more in circulation.

"The Democrats of this country," he said, "should throw Cleveland overboard; they can't afford to support him. The Democrats of the West and South can't affiliate too much with such Eastern Democrats as oppose the free coinage of silver. Affiliation with them will greatly hamper and hurt the party and defeat it. Cleveland never carried a State west of the Ohio river before, mainly owing to his opposition to free silver. The platform for which the Ohio Democrats are fighting is the ground on which the Alliance and the South should make its fight. The platform condones the Iniquitous Force bill and the McKinley tariff and favors the free coinage of silver. It also advocates an income tax which will lessen the taxes of the poor and make the rich pay a more just proportion of the expenses of the country."

The sub-treasury advocates are led by J. W. Stokes, president of the State Alliance, and W. J. Tolbert, state lecturer. The three-cornered fight promises to be a lively one; they never have any other kind in South Carolina. It is to be hoped that no third party movement will grow out of the differences. That would mean the defeat of all three factions and the turning of the State over to the negroes.—Birmingham Age Herald.

Congressional Institute.

By the appointment of Supt. J. G. Harris an Institute for teachers will be held at Talladega, beginning 1st of September, and continuing four days.

The course of study and lectures will embrace all the subjects taught in the public schools of the state; also lectures, on school management and one or two evening lectures for the general public, by distinguished educators.

The Institute will be conducted by Supt. J. B. Graham, who has invited Pres. C. B. Gibson, Supt. G. G. Jones, Dr. T. J. Mitchell and others to assist. State Supt. Harris will be present at least two days and will give valuable information to teachers and school officers. All teachers are earnestly urged to attend; especially those of the adjoining counties, Clay, Calhoun, Shelby and St. Clair. All the white teachers of Talladega will be expected. The hospitable people of Talladega will entertain teachers free. No fees of any kind will be required. The examination for Peabody scholarships will be given 3rd and 4th of September. If you want free entertainment you must send your name to J. B. Graham, Talladega, Ala., by the 26th of August.

Calhoun County Sunday Schools.

ANNISTON, July 31.—The Calhoun County Sunday School Convention met in this city last night and has been in session all day. Judge B. F. Cassidy of this city was elected President and W. A. Davis of this city Secretary and Treasurer. There are fifty Sunday Schools in the county and each school had three delegates. Much interest was manifested and the reports of the various committees indicate wonderful advancements made by the Sunday Schools of the county during the past year.

To Disrupt the Party.
Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union.

The political mercenaries that are trying to set Democrats against Democrats and to deliver the party into the hands of the enemy, need to be exposed and held up to public scorn. They need to be made to know that their occupation is gone, that the people have found them out and will tolerate them no longer. Let their purpose of dividing the Southern Democracy succeed, and the force bill will be saddled on the South within three years. But it never will succeed. The people are taking the alarm, and these mischief workers are already beginning to suffer the obloquy which their teaching has earned for them.

CONGRESSMAN ALLEN'S LATEST.

Illustrative of Some Mississippi Political Methods—A Good Yarn.

Congressman John Allen has a story which he is telling through the long length and short breadth of this "hot campaign" says the Macon Telegraph. He tells to illustrate the fate of the Democrats who are fooling with their party and trying to horse doctor it with a dose of Alliance sub-treasury medicine.

"These fellows," says Mr. Allen, "remind me of the fate of Micajah Jones." A colored friend of Mr. Allen's was telling what happened to Micajah. He was talking to another colored gentleman, and Mr. Allen overheard the painful narrative.

"Unc Bob," said Mr. Allen's friend, "you hain't done seen nuthin' of 'Cajah Jones for a right smart while, has you?"

"Huh, no," said Uncle Bob. "Pears time 'Cajah hasn't been around hyar lately."

"Well, Unc' Bob," said Mr. Allen's friend, "I doan see you'll see 'Cajah right soon agin. 'Yo know Marse Peyton's black mare, Kate, doan you, Unc' Bob?"

"Yaas, I mind black Kate," said Uncle Bob, with a vigorous nod of the head.

"Well, Unc' Bob," continued Mr. Allen's friend, "I was down to de gin house wuk'in one day las week. Marse Peyton's black Kate was a standin' at de feed troff jes eaten quiet like. 'Cajah Jones he come along says that Marse Peyton doan told 'im he could take ole Kate to go to town. I says, 'Cajah, you knows black Kate; she does act pow'ful curious sometimes.' But 'Cajah he 'lowed as how he was a hoss doctor, and c'd manage a heap wuss hosses dan ole Kate. 'Oh, ob,' says I, 'you know yo' bizzness, bes', Mistah Jones. So 'Cajah he done loosen ole Kate from the troff an he started. Fust I see ole Kate go a leetle one side. Den she go a leetle tother side. Den she go up in the air. Dar was a pow'ful dust and I c'd see no moah. Bimeby, it clat'd away, and dar was ole Kate standin' to de troff eatin' quiet, like nuthin' happen. And one of 'Cajah Jones' galleuses was done twisted 'roun' ole Kate's off 'im leg, an' dat was all. De jury sot on 'Cajah 'n said it was a dispu-tashun of improvidence."

"And, my fellow-democrats," is Congressman Allen's moral from this touching story, "after the dust of the coming election in Mississippi clears away, the jury will sit on these fellows who have tried to do some horse doctoring to the grand old democratic party. The democratic party will be feeding quietly at the trough, and all that there will be to show for the temerity of these fellows will be somebody's galleuses twisted around the off hind leg of the party."

SUPPLY OF MONEY.

Per Capita Greater This Year Than Ever Before.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—A statement has been prepared at the Treasury Department in regard to the amount of money in circulation July 1, 1890, 1885, 1880 and 1891, from which it appears that the assertion that there has been since the war a great reduction of the amount of money in circulation is without foundation.

All the statements furnished are made upon precisely the same basis. The amount of each kind of money in the country is first stated, from that is deducted the amount in the Treasury and the remainder gives the amount in circulation. There is nothing omitted from the statement which should appear there except the minor coins—nickels and pennies, and they are left out of all the reports because of the difficulty in estimating the amount of them in use. As amount at present time is certainly greater than in earlier years, their omission will not be unfavorably criticised by those who contend that there is now a scarcity of money.

CIRCULATION INCREASE.
The amount of money in circulation in 1890 was about \$455,100,000, and the amount per capita was \$18.85. In 1885 there were \$723,000,000 in circulation, and the per capita amount was \$29.82.

Twenty years later, in 1885, the circulation was over \$1,292,000,000, and the per capita was \$29.02.

January last the amount was nearly \$1,529,000,000, with \$24.10 as the per capita allowance, the highest in the history of the United States.

Owing to the shipments of gold to foreign countries there has been a decline since Jan. 1, 1891, not only in the per capita amount, but the total circulation on August 1, notwithstanding the outflow of gold, was about 1,500,000,000, and the amount per capita was \$23.37.

Wants to Go Out.

At the County Alliance meeting of DeKalb county held July 15th, the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That we the DeKalb County Alliance instruct our delegate to the Alabama State Alliance to be held at Brundridge in August next to instruct the delegate to the National Alliance that in the event our National Legislators fails to enact our demands into statute law to put a ticket in the field February 22nd, 1892.

M. W. McNUTT.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FOREIGN CAPITAL.

From the Europa Times.
After showing an increase of the taxable values of Alabama in the past ten years, largely through the investment of foreign capital in lands, mines, manufactures and railroad building, represented by 1,800 miles of new road in six years, and deprecating the threat at this capital in the proposed ownership of railroads by the government and the provision to take away the land of alien owners, Hon. Henry W. Shorter, whose article in a late issue of the Birmingham Age-Herald was referred to in the Times of yesterday, goes on to say:

"The foreign investments came here, in the first place, out our invitation. We printed books, pamphlets, maps and papers, setting forth the agricultural, mineral, commercial, manufacturing and industrial value of Alabama properties. We urged the investment of foreign money in Alabama and gave assurance of the integrity of our laws and of the safety of their investments. We spared neither time nor expense in this effort. By fascinating manner and importunate supplications, we won the confidence of capitalists across the waters. The foreign capital, represented in syndicates, came here and purchased several hundred thousand acres of valuable lands, built new railroads through them, all over the state, the fields, through the woods, and right along side of the farmer's house, giving us all the increased facilities for travel and trade we now enjoy. In equity and good conscience it would seem that we are estopped from doing anything to injure the value of their properties, to say nothing of the demand that congress shall take prompt action to obtain these lands, and hold them as a part of the public domain."

Of the effect of the agitation of the Ocala demands he says:

"We shall see no more new railroad building of consequence in Alabama, nor elsewhere in the states, until this storm of passion has subsided. We have no new railroads on hand for construction now—none that I know of. Instead of building in the next year or two, 550 miles of new railroads, as we did in the last two years, I am unable to see now, that we shall build ten miles. There is much in the situation to cause business men to ponder well the consequences of the present political excitement."

"The foreign money invested in our lands and in new railroads and new towns has been a source of great wealth to us. All the wealth-producing, tax-paying power, has suddenly stopped its growth. As a consequence, all values are depressed, and the tax assessors will meet next year with greatly reduced assessments of property for taxation. The legislature will necessarily have to increase the rate per cent, of taxation to meet the expenses of the state government. Nothing is certain but taxes and death. The people will bear the burdens imposed by this passion."

"Suppose you were to go now to any money center in Europe, with maps, reports and statistics showing the opportunities for a splendid investment here in Alabama. Very likely you would get substantially the reply: 'No sir, I am now a member of a foreign syndicate owning some large tracts of valuable lands in Alabama, through which we have built railroads, and on which we have opened mines, built mills, built towns, and created new taxable values for your state. We went there on your invitation, and assurance of the integrity of your laws, and of the safety of our investments. We have made this property valuable to us and to you, but now your people demand that it shall be taken away from us at your own prices. The demand is that congress shall take prompt action to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates. No, sir, we will not send any more money there until we know what you mean to do with what we have there.'"

"This is not an overdrawn picture. It is about the real situation. This immense taxable value made here for us by aliens and foreign syndicates is regarded by them as having been obtained by false representations—by their being over-reached, misled and deceived. We cannot hope for further investments until the storm clouds of passion have subsided and passed away. Will any candid man say that these Ocala demands for legislation will not drive foreign money out of the country? Do we not witness now the collapse in corporate and individual enterprises? The sub-treasury scheme and the demand to obtain the lands of aliens and foreign syndicates is a constant menace to capital, and no man of ordinary observation, it seems to me, can fail to see that these demands for legislation have driven the foreign money out of this country. Foreign syndicates build us up, and now we are at last to kill the goose that laid the golden egg."

"Congress could not exercise the jurisdiction invoked, except in the District of Columbia and in the territories. Alabama alone has the power to determine whether aliens may acquire and hold lands here; and this right has been given to resident and non-resident aliens. The rights the aliens now have in lands here are vested rights. The state can forbid the right of inheritance, and this power in connection with the spirit of the Ocala demand, will be calculated to excite alarm in the minds of aliens whom we have invited to invest their money with us. The demand as made is evidence to

the alien of an unfriendly feeling, and while he may not fully understand the constitutional limitation of power in this subject, yet he will have reasonable fears of the legislative action of a secret political society, which manifests but little respect for constitutional restrictions."

Wonder who it is going over the county, and under the cover of darkness, secretly organizing and attempting to organize the negroes into secret societies, with Third Party proclivities? Can this kind of business be carried on with a tendency to the good of society and general welfare of the country? We think not. It surely cannot be white men of our own country who are at the head of these dark political movements? It behooves us as a people and lovers of good society and good government to look into this matter.—Cherokee County Cross River News.

Holding Back Cotton.

Europa Times.
"The difference between the price of cotton now and last September is about \$18 per bale. The information being obtained from a prominent warehouseman, the reporter was induced to pursue enquiry on the subject and asked: 'What will be Eu-faulk's receipts in holding for higher prices?' 'At least five dollars a bale.' So 45,000 bales multiplied by \$5 gives the splendid yet melancholy total of \$225,000 to be distributed as a loss to the cotton growers in this one territory alone."

Newspapers should be leaders.

Their editors should conscientiously and carefully study every question, and then speak out their convictions with a positiveness born of knowledge. Too many papers wait to see which way the crowd is going, and then with a whoop follow. This may sometimes pay in dollars and cents but in the end it is a losing game. The people respect a brave man, whether they can go with him or not, but they soon learn to have a supreme contempt for the man without principles.—Alabama Baptist.

Purifies the blood, increases the circulation, expels poisonous humors and builds up the system. What more do you want a medicine to perform? De Witt's Sarsaparilla is reliable. Sold by Dr. J. M. Crook.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a Mortgage executed to the undersigned by John Bush and Madison L. Crow, and recorded on page 91 of Book No. 26, of record of Deeds and Mortgages in the office of the Judge of Probate of Calhoun county, I will proceed to sell on Monday the 24th day August 1891 before the court house door in said county, at Jacksonville, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property to-wit: All the brick in a certain kiln named in said mortgage, containing Two Hundred Thousand Brick more or less.

G. D. MARTIN, C. D. Mortgagee.

S. D. G. BROTHERS, Attorney.

aug15-2t

Non-Resident Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.)

In Chancery at Jacksonville, Alabama, Ninth District, Northeastern Chancery Division.

John W. Simmons vs. Mittie Simmons.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit of J. J. Arnold, complainant's solicitor that the defendant Mittie Simmons is a non-resident of the State of Alabama and that she resides in the State of Georgia. Post office unknown to alliant, and further, that in the belief of said affiant, the defendant is over the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the County of Calhoun Ala., once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring her the said Mittie Simmons to answer or demur to the same, within thirty days after the 15th day of September 1891, and failing so to do a decree pro confesso will be taken against her in said cause.

Done at office, in Jacksonville, this 10th day of August, 1891.

Wm. HAMES, Register.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.)

In Chancery at Jacksonville, Alabama, Ninth District, Northeastern Chancery Division.

Ida Clayton pro. amie. vs. Thomas Clayton.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit of J. J. Arnold, complainant's solicitor that the defendant Thomas Clayton is a non-resident of the State of Alabama and that he resides in the State of Tennessee. Post office unknown to alliant, and further, that in the belief of said affiant, the defendant is over the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the County of Calhoun Ala., once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring him the said Thomas Clayton to answer or demur to the same, within thirty days after the 10th day of September 1891, and failing so to do a decree pro confesso will be taken against him in said cause.

Done at office, in Jacksonville, this 10th day of August, 1891.

Wm. HAMES, Register.

"M. & H."

Writing Tablets

The handsomest, most economical, and best method of putting up writing papers for home and office use. Get them from your stationer, or send direct to the Manufacturers.

HASHBROCK & SINGLAR,
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THE THIRD PARTY.

FULL TICKET NOMINATED BY THE OHIO CONVENTION.

Chairman Uses a Sledge as a Gavel... Platform of Principles... Loans to Farmers on Real Estate Advocated... Free Coinage Favored.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 6.—The People's Party Convention to-day nominated John Seltz, of Seneca County, for Governor. He was formerly the Greenback nominee for the same office. Frank Rist, a compositor on the Cincinnati Post, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

D. M. Cooper, of Athens, was chosen Auditor. Cooper is a Grand Army of the Republic man and was in Detroit.

For Attorney General, M. Smith, of Summit.

For State Treasurer, Henry Woolf, of Cleveland.

For Supreme Judge, Albert Yaple, of Cincinnati.

For State School Commissioner, J. H. Peterson, of Greene County.

For Member of Board of Public Works, J. S. Bower, of Franklin.

For Food and Dairy Commissioner, W. J. Weaver, of Portage.

For a gavel the chairman today used a sledgehammer and he pounded it upon an anvil to call the convention to order.

Hugh Cavanaugh was the Permanent Chairman.

The plow and hammer was adopted as a device for the People's party ticket.

THE PLATFORM.

"We hold that labor is the basis of all wealth, and should be protected by law and the inability of the municipal government of the State has led to the creation of enormous municipal debts which are burdensome to all the people, and we therefore demand that the Constitution of the State be so amended that it will be impossible to change the form of municipal government to meet the changing fortunes of politicians, and that no change of the forms of municipal governments be permitted without the consent of the people."

It demands the forfeiture of the charter of the Standard Oil Company, the suppression of gambling in futures on all agricultural and mechanical products; favors the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people; demands a rigid enforcement of the laws against the adulteration or counterfeiting of food; demands free school books and compulsory education; the prohibition of child labor under 14 years of age; the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of lands; a graduated income tax, the Government ownership of all means of transportation or communication and suffrage, irrespective of sex or color. The following extracts are literal:

"The right to make and issue money is a sovereign power to be maintained by the people for the common benefit; hence we demand the abolition of National banks as banks of issue, and as a substitute for National Bank notes we demand that full legal tender Treasury notes be issued in sufficient volume to conduct the business of the country on the basis; and we favor Government loans directly to the people on real estate or other ample security, at a rate of interest not exceeding 2 per cent.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

We oppose extravagance that collects of the people each year \$300,000,000 for expenses in time of peace.

We believe that the solution of the liquor problem lies in abolishing the element of profit which is a source of constant temptation to evil, and we therefore demand that the exclusive importation, exportation, manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors shall be conducted by the Government or State at cost, through agencies and salaried officials, in such towns or cities as shall apply for such agencies.

We favor liberal pensions to all honorably discharged soldiers of the late civil war and generous care for their widows and orphans, and demand that the differences between the value of gold and greenbacks at the date of payment be made equal, so as to place the soldier on the same footing as the bondholder has been.

The resolution referring to liquor was recommended to the National Committee for adoption. All the resolutions except that referring to the liquor question were adopted in a lump. After considerable debate on the liquor plank it was laid on the table. The committee's recommendation to refer it to the National Committee was adopted.

Mr. McKinley in a talk a short time ago on the silver plank in the platform of the Ohio democrats made use of language to the effect that when the farmers sold a bushel of wheat they well knew that they had to give a full bushel and that in payment for their products they would not be satisfied with anything short of a dollar with a dollar's worth of silver in it. This is all very well, but Mr. McKinley, as the New York World remarks, is apparently forgetful of the fact that the farmers are today paid an 80 cent dollar for what is bought of them, and that the republicans is responsible for that dollar and moreover endorsed it in the Ohio platform of their party upon which McKinley is now running for office. That gentleman should steer clear of financial matters, because if he does not his scalp will surely be seen hanging beside that of John Sherman at the farmers' girdle when the votes are cast next November.—Anniston Hot Blast.

LIBERAL PENSIONS.

The platform the People's party adopted in Ohio is remarkable for its liberality. Besides favoring the government loans direct to individuals it has the following in regard to pensions:

We have liberal pensions for all honorably discharged Union soldiers of the late civil war and generous care for their widows and orphans, and demand that the difference between the value of gold and greenbacks at that date of payment be made equal to gold, so as to place the soldier on the same footing as the bondholder has been.

This would mean what is commonly known as a service pension, which would greatly increase the already enormous outlay for that purpose, besides allowing for another big slice of back pay. Greenbacks were at considerable discount during the war and didn't reach par until 1879. It can be readily seen that to make "the difference between gold and greenbacks at that date of payment" would be no trifling amount.

It is strange that the farmers and laboring men of whom this People's party is principally composed, can't see that the greatest detriment to their prosperity is extravagant expenditures on the part of the government and that these wrongs can be best redressed by cutting down expenses.

Pensions already constitute a tax much greater than any other country was ever known to levy for a similar purpose, and actually require a larger expenditure than is required for the support of the immense standing armies of Germany.

It would prove an intolerable burden if still further increased.—Age Herald.

ISBELL COLLEGE.

For Young Ladies,

TALLADEGA, ALA.

Opens September 10th, 1891.

Fine Mountain climate. New buildings with all modern improvements. Cultivation of Music, Art, Studies, High Standard. Thorough Christian training. The Bible a text book. Board and tuition \$100 per annum. For announcement, apply to Rev. P. P. WISE, A. M., Pres.

June 13-24

Coal! Coal! Coal!!

We do not claim to be sole agents for the justly celebrated Jellico coal, but we have it to sell in any quantity from 100 pounds to 100 tons, and will be able to furnish it during the entire season. All parties intending to use coal this winter will do well to see us before placing their order. We will take whatever fine coal has accumulated in the coal bins at a fair price in exchange for good grade coal.

TRADEMARK BRICK & TILE CO. July 25-26

PATENTS

Caveats, Re-issues and Trade-Marks secured, and all other patent causes in the Patent Office and before the Courts promptly and carefully attended to. Upon receipt of model or sketch of invention, I make careful examination, and advise as to patentability free of charge. Fees Moderate, and I make no charge unless Patent is secured. Information, advice and special reference sent on application.

J. R. LITTLE, Washington, D. C. Opp. U. S. Patent Office.

Columbus Daily

Enquirer-Sun.

Recognized Leading Journal in Southwest Georgia and East Alabama.

Full associated press dispatches. Special correspondents at all the principal cities in the country. Full corps of Special Correspondents at all important towns in Georgia and Alabama.

All the latest, local and general news. Editorials on current topics. The Enquirer Sun is thoroughly Democratic and is a staunch advocate of the agricultural interests of the country.

Issues—daily, Sunday and Weekly. Having extended circulation in the entire territory tributary to Columbus, both sides the Chattahoochee river, it is invaluable as an advertising medium.

Weekly only \$1 a year. Send for sample copies and premium list. Now is the time to subscribe. Address all communications to B. H. RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ga.

The Republican

NEW

OUTFIT.

JANUARY, 1891.

The capacity for the production of superior work by the addition of the latest improved machinery, newest faces of type and a mammoth stock of carefully selected paper, are unequalled in the South.

APPLE TREES.

W. U. Almon, of Eufaula, Alabama, will sell for the next fifteen days 4,000 apple trees, two years old, grafted and straight at \$5 per hundred. Ben Davis, Mann, Winesap, and other varieties. Also grape vines, choice and cheap. Will ship to any express office at once.

W. U. ALMON, Eufaula, Ala. mar14tf

Geo. V. Elwell,

"THE PAINTER."

Practical painting in all its branches

Paper Hanging, &c.

BANK OFFICE

ROLL TOP DESKS

AND STORE FIXTURES

TERRY MFG CO. NASHVILLE, TENN.

J. C. FRANCIS,

Notary Public & Ex-Officio

Justice Peace.

COURT 1st and 2nd WEDNESDAYS

MARRIAGE LICENSE

FOR SALE

P. O. -- Cane Creek, Ala.

Jan17-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

I. L. SWAN, AGT,

Jacksonville Ala.

Two Good Home Companies to-wit

Georgia Home, Ga.

Central City, Ala.

may1-70

Cheap Money.

As correspondent of the Loan Co. of Alabama, I can offer money on improved farms at reduced rates.

H. L. STEVENSON. July14tf

JAS. HUTCHISON

HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER,

(Shop at Old Land Company Office.)

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

FINE SHOW CASES.

TERRY MFG CO., NASHVILLE, TENN.

July 14-15

J. H. CRAWFORD,

Has just received a fine lot of

Coffins & Caskets.

Also small Gloss White Caskets for Children.

Prices range from \$8 to \$45. Largest sizes for men, at my shop on Main street, south from the public square Jacksonville Ala.

"Established 30 Years."

H. A. SMITH

ROME, -- -- GEORGIA.

Wholesale and Retail

Bookseller and

Music Dealer.

JUST received a magnificent line of holiday goods: Comb and Brush sets, Workboxes, Writing Desk, Toilet sets for Ladies and Gentlemen, Flush and Morocco Bound Photograph and Autograph Albums, Postal Standard Juvenile and Gift Books, Scrap Book, Bible, Prayer and Hymn Books, Pictures, Engravings, Vases, Brackets, Games, Dolls, Toys, Fancy Stationery in Plastic Boxes and a great variety for Christmas, Birthday and Wedding Presents. Pianos and Organs from different manufacturers, for Cash or installment plan, at low prices.

6000 ROLLS OF WALL PAPER

and Borders, at greatly reduced prices. Samples sent on application.

Anniston Arms Co.,

No. 917 NOBLE STREET,

Will sell as cheap as any house North, East, South or West.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols,

CARTRIDGES.

LAWN TENNIS, BASE BALL,

Gymnasium Fishing Tackle,

And all kinds of

Sporting Goods.

Agents for

King's Great Western Powder Co.,

Parker Bros. Guns, L. C. Smith's Guns.

ANNISTON ARMS CO. sept8-91

Anniston, Ala.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Ament, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTIN, D. D., New York City.

Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

JNO. Y. HENDERSON. H. F. MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY & HENDERSON,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

OFFICE NO. 3, CARPENTER BUILDING,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

No charge for examining Titles and execution of Deeds. Refer by permission to Bank of Anniston, Anniston, Ala.

C. D. MARTIN

Contractor and Coal Dealer,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

Contracts taken for grading streets, roads and railroads, sites for buildings &c. Coal delivered of best character at lowest possible price.

Drayage of all kinds promptly attended to. Having large force of mules, wagons, drays, grading tools &c., am prepared to do all kinds of hauling and work in my line speedily and at satisfactory prices. C. D. MARTIN. Jan10tf

ATTRACTIVE GOODS

AT

BARGAIN PRICES

AT CROW BROS.

We have a splendid line of Spring Goods just received. We mean to keep up with the times. We have a nice line of ready made

Spring Clothing

That we will take pleasure in showing our customers. Call before the stock is picked over.

For the Best Carriage, Buggy, or Wagon

FOR THE

LEAST MONEY.

WRITE OR SEE THE

Anniston Carriage Works.

Large stock of every style and grade. Agents for "Fish Bros." Farm Wagon. Don't buy until you see us, and to good parties time will be given. We also carry a large stock of Harness.

ANNISTON CARRIAGE WORKS, Anniston, Ala., May 2-3m

JOHN RAMAGNANO,

AT HIS

OLD STAND,

Has in stock one of the finest assortment of Wines and Liquors to be found in the South.

Sour Mash Lincoln County, direct from Bonded Warehouse; Pure, Sweet Mash Corn Whisky, best quality; Old Rye, Old Kentucky Sour Mash Bourbons, finest high grade, blends in bulk or cases. Imported Sherries, Claret, Ports, Brandies, Gins and Cordials of the best European brands. Also

Domestic Wines and Brandies.

Whiskies and Wines by the gallon for family use sold at closest figures. Also

Sacramental Wines.

Imported Bottled Beer and cool fresh Lager Beer always on ice. Best and most popular brands of five and ten cent cigars.

STEVENSON, MARTIN & GRANT,

Real Estate Brokers,

Jacksonville, -- -- Alabama

Real Estate bought and sold on commission, rents collected &c. Property placed in our hands for sale will be advertised for sale without cost to land owner.

No Sale--No Charge.

Jacksonville real estate and farm and mineral land along the line of Jacksonville & Anniston Railroad specially solicited.

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Having rented the Jacksonville Hotel, west side public square in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, we most respectfully solicit a part of the public patronage. Our table will be supplied with the very best the market affords. Our servants will be polite and attentive. Our rooms

CLEAN & COMFORTABLE.

Our terms will be as reasonable as any other house of equal accommodations.

MRS. J. E. WALKER. nov1-ly

DR. JNO. M. CROOK

(SUCCESSOR TO)

J. T. DOSTER & CO

SOUTHSIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Pure Fresh Drugs, Chemicals, Patent

Medicines Etc.

A full line of Nail, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Paints, Varnishes, Oils, at bottom prices.

Fine Cigars and Tobacco a Specialty

Country Merchants and Physicians Supplied at Wholesale Prices.

WE HAVE

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED

Stock of Clothing, Shoes, Hats,

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

In order to change our business we will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

Come and See Us

nov8tf HAMMOND & CROOK.

SPRING GOODS!

We carry the largest and finest stock of dry goods and carpets in this section. We are especially strong in carpets, curtains, shades, draperies, etc., and fine dress goods.

In connection with our dress goods we have a first-class dress making department. Our goods are all marked in plain figures. Samples sent on application. Cut this advertisement out and bring or send it to us and we will give you a discount of 5 per cent.

W. T. WILLSON

Anniston, Alabama.

West side Noble Street, between 11th and 12th.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns.

" " Gold and Silver Shirts.

The BEST, SWIFTEST and LIGHT-EST running Sewing Machine

in the World

IS THE SINGER.

Especially Adapted for Family Use.

In Elegant, Convenient and Artistic Cabinet work, with our New (Patented) Stand, and all Modern Improvements. The

Only Perfect

Attachments. More popular than ever. They defy competition. Sold on the most Liberal and Easy Terms.

Send for Illustrated Price List. Needles for all kinds of Sewing Machines, 15, 20 and 25 cents per dozen, postage extra. Parts and attachments for the Singer.

SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., Central Office, New Orleans, La.

Branch Office, Birmingham, Ala.

C. T. SAWYER.

NO. 16 WEST 11th STREET, ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

JOE A. MAGNUS & COMPANY,

Wholesale and Retail

Liquor Dealers,

Corner Noble and Tenth Streets (under Opera house),

Anniston, Alabama.

We have the largest stock OLD WHISKIES, FINE BRANDIES and WINES ever brought to Alabama. We receive our goods direct from the producer, and sell as cheap as the same quality can be sold on earth. We solicit the patronage of those wishing

Pure & Unadulterated Goods

We give our personal guarantee with every article sold. Particular attention given mail orders. Everything kept in a first class establishment will be found at our store. Please call or write us.

Very Respectfully,

JOE A. MAGNUS & CO.

Corner Noble and Tenth Streets

ANNISTON, ALA.

The Republican.

L. W. GRANT, Publisher.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1891.

The REPUBLICAN has repeatedly stated that it had no fear of Alliance men in Calhoun going off after any third party; but has constantly predicted that in 1892 the great mass of the Democratic party, whether Alliance men or not, would be found battling side by side for the supremacy of Democratic principles and the election of Democratic nominees. If any proof were needed that this is so, it may be found in the proceedings of the Democratic Executive Committee of the county, which we print today. The committee was composed of gentlemen both outside and inside the Alliance, and yet the greatest harmony prevailed and there was perfect unanimity of action. The Alliance men were in the majority on the committee and could have easily defeated the resolution endorsing the action of the State Executive Committee in advising the organization of Democratic clubs on a basis of pure Jeffersonian principles, such as is set forth in the platform of the club organizations. But no disposition was shown on the part of any member of the committee to do this. On the contrary, the committee pledged itself collectively and individually, to push the organization of Democratic clubs and the promotion of good old Democratic doctrine.

This condition is such as it should be. There should be no division among Democrats based on Alliance lines. If we cannot agree among ourselves as to the wisdom or unwisdom of the three extreme planks of the Ocala platform, we can at least agree that the Radical party should be killed for its manifest sin against the people, and that the Democratic party, which has ever proven itself a friend of the people, should have a trial in the administration of the government.

We know that there are some few men in the Alliance in Calhoun who yet indulge the hope that they may make these demands the basis of division between Democrats in the county, but they grow fewer every day and there is no possibility that their counsels will prevail in the Alliance. The great mass of Alliance men in Calhoun are free to concede to other men that freedom of opinion which they claim for themselves, and the great mass of Democratic voters outside the Alliance are equally free to accord to Alliance men the same freedom of opinion, and have no disposition to make a man's opinion of the sub-treasury or land loan bill a test of his democracy. Those

opinion concerning them as the discussion goes on. What all good Democrats are mainly concerned in now is to preserve the unity and harmony of the party, and in this our patriotic County Executive Committee has set us all a good example. We believe that from all this conflict of opinion and discussion good will come. Here and there will be passionate expressions and rash action because of conflict of opinion, but the main body of our voters will keep steadily in mind the fact that this is a free country in which every man is entitled to express his opinion freely upon all public questions and this same body of voters are too much the lovers of liberty to wish to abridge any man's privileges in this respect. So this discussion will go on in good temper in the lines of the party, and the extreme men of either side will be held in check by the conservative masses, and 1892 will find us united and strong and victorious. Alliance democrats will be found enthusiastically supporting for position men who do not belong to the order, and, on the other hand, men who are not Alliance men will be found with their coats off working for the election of men who are Alliance men. We will all fight under one banner, and have but one battle cry. Our banner will be the same which has floated over the Democratic party for a hundred years and our battle cry will be down with legislation which discriminates against our man in favor of another—equal and exact justice to all; special favors to none. And the victory shall belong not to the Alliance, nor to the body of voters who are not Alliance men, but to the Democratic party of which we all alike form a part. The result shall be peace and fraternity and prosperity to people of all callings and unparalleled good fortune to our beloved Southland.

Senator Gorman was the leader of the Democrats in the Senate, and his splendid management of the force bill fight saved the South from unparalleled disaster and humiliation, and entitled him to the everlasting gratitude of the Southern people. His constituents in Maryland presented him a splendid silver service as a token of their appreciation of his services, and the State Farmers' Alliance of Maryland at its recent session gave him its cordial endorsement. Some of the third party element in the Alliance have marked him for slaughter, together with other distinguished sons of the South, but it is needless to say that they aim at game too high for their poor guns to reach. The people of the South are not ungrateful.

We publish by request the call of the Anti-Subtreasury Alliance men for a National Convention at St. Louis next month.

COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Proceedings at the Called Meeting Monday.

Pursuant to call regularly published, the committee met in Jacksonville at 11 o'clock, A. M., and was called to order by Chairman H. L. Stevenson. On call of the roll the following members were found to be present:

H. L. Stevenson, chairman; S. D. G. Brothers, B. G. McClellan, M. W. Woodruff, Greg Lee, John H. Price, W. J. Brock, W. M. Whitesides, A. N. Ward, J. J. Willett, and Lewis Downing, by proxy.

The chairman stated the object of the call as published, and the committee proceeded to fill two vacancies on the committee caused by the removal of members from the beats in which they were elected to serve. Wyly A. Mangrum was elected to serve in beat 17, and J. B. Smith was elected to serve in beat 16. On motion J. M. Caldwell, J. H. Duke and R. B. Perkins were elected to represent respectively wards or voting precincts created by the commissioners court in the city of Anniston.

The question of the formation of Democratic clubs as recommended by the National and State Democratic Executive Committees was then discussed, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Be it resolved by the Democratic Executive Committee of Calhoun county, That we endorse the action of the State Democratic Executive Committee in calling for the formation of Democratic clubs, and we urge upon the different beats of this county the formation of Democratic clubs, one or more in each beat, which may be organized by any Democrat, and as members of the Executive Committee, we pledge our support and co-operation to these Democratic clubs.

Be it further resolved, That the chairman or president of each club is hereby requested to report monthly to H. L. Stevenson, chairman, the progress of and numbers composing his club.

The deliberations of the committee were harmonious throughout and the patriotic action of the committee speaks well for the cause of Democracy in Calhoun.

Democratic Clubs.

The following is the declaration of principles to be adopted by the Democratic clubs to be formed in this county, pursuant to recommendation of the County Executive Committee at its meeting Monday. It is the same declaration of principles recommended by the National and State Democratic Executive Committees, and is such as any good Democrat can accept.

"To foster and disseminate Jeffersonian principles, to preserve the Constitution of the United States, the autonomy of States, local self-government and freedom of elections;

To resist revolutionary changes, and the centralization of power;

To oppose the imposition of taxes beyond the necessity of government economically administered;

To promote economy in all branches of public service;

To oppose unnecessary commercial restrictions for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many;

To oppose class legislation, which despoils labor and builds up monopoly;

To maintain inviolate the fundamental principles of Democracy—"Equity before the law," and

To co-operate with the regular organization of the Democratic party in support of Democratic men and Democratic measures."

State Alliance.—When this paper went to press last week the State Alliance was still in session. Thursday Dr. Macune reached the grounds and made a speech.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President S. M. Adams; Vice-President, J. S. Newman; Secretary, I. L. Brock; Lecturer, R. W. Beck; Assistant Lecturer, T. J. Carlisle; Executive Committee, H. P. Bone; J. A. Logan; and J. H. Harris.

While it is expected that the members of the County Democratic Committee will take steps to organize Democratic Clubs in their respective beats, the authority to organize such clubs is by no means confined to them alone, under the resolution of the Committee. Any Democrat in good standing is authorized to organize a club, and will be furnished the necessary blanks by Chairman Stevenson on application.

Democratic Club Meeting.

Pursuant to recommendation of the County Democratic Executive Committee, a meeting of the Democratic voters of Jacksonville Beat is hereby called for Saturday August 23rd, 1891, for the purpose of organizing a Democratic club. The meeting will be held at the Court house at 2 p. m. at the top of the bell.

S. D. G. BROTHERS, Committeeman, Beat No. 1.

The Third Party has materialized in Texas. It held its first convention at Dallas the 18th. Steps were taken to form Third Party clubs throughout the State. The platform of the People's Party recently formed at Cincinnati was adopted.

The on-the-fence politicians in Georgia should attend the coming "road congress" in order to find which way to take.—Atlanta Journal.

ST. LOUIS ALLIANCE CONVENTION.

To Be Held September 15th 1891.

HUBBARD, RANDOLPH Co., Mo., August 12th, 1891.

To the Members of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, and of the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of the United States.

BROTHERS:—This communication is for the purpose of informing you that there will be held in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, on the third Tuesday (15th day) of September, 1891, a meeting of the Alliance Brothers of the United States who are in accord with the resolutions passed at a meeting recently held in the City of Fort Worth, Texas.

The objects of the Fort Worth meeting are fully set out in the resolutions adopted by that body hereto appended.

The undersigned were elected an Executive Committee to make all arrangements necessary for the convention referred to above.

We have corresponded with the General Managers of a number of railroads, and find that they are willing to give greatly reduced rates upon their roads to all delegates attending this meeting.

A basis of representation will be fixed at three delegates from each and every county in the jurisdiction of the National Alliance.

Reduced hotel rates will be secured in the City of St. Louis, and all members of the Order are cordially invited to take part in making this manifestation of the farmers of this country a grand success.

This meeting, as will be seen from the Fort Worth resolutions, is a protest on the part of the lovers of the Constitution of the Alliance against seeing that Organization prostituted by a body of men who have no interest in farming and whose love for the Organization is limited by the amount of personal gain they can get out of it.

This is an effort on the part of the conservative members and real farmers of our order to emancipate the farmers' Alliance from the control of scheming politicians and designing demagogues. That we will succeed in this effort we entertain no doubt.

We especially ask that all newspapers in the United States will reproduce this communication with the appended resolutions.

Communications addressed to Hon. W. S. McAllister, Canton, Mississippi; Hon. Will L. Sargent, Rayner, Texas; or to U. S. Hall, at Hubbard, Randolph County, Missouri, will be promptly answered.

Yours fraternally,
U. S. Hall, Chairman, Hubbard, Mo.
W. S. McAllister, Canton, Miss.
Will L. Sargent, Rayner, Texas.

Committee.

We further denounce these measures as being a violation of the constitution of our beloved order.

That we denounce C. W. Macune and his corrupt methods, together with the acts of his tools and henchmen, as being a disgrace to the order and a stench in the nostrils of all honest men who know of their corruption and villainy, and thus point out to the order by continuing such men as this in power they are enabled, by betraying us and our interests, to most effectually chain us to the sub-treasury and land loan schemes.

Resolved, that we denounce the sub-treasury and land loan schemes and governmental ownership of railroads as violations of the first principles of good government, as paternal in their character, as centralizing in tendencies, and if enacted into law would create a horde of national office-holders as would fasten the clutches of the party in power upon the throats of the people so strongly that the voices of honest, patriotic citizens would no longer be heard in the control of governmental affairs.

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ective tariff system—and to commit them to the national course of class legislation.

By placing in the highest official positions of our national and state orders men who are not farmers, nor have any interest in farming, but whose only interest and ambition is to keep the farmers in the depressed condition they now are, to the end they may draw their salaries from them, knowing that the depression of the farming class is necessary to keep up an organization of this character.

By some of the leading officers of the order, both state and national, consorting with the enemies of good government against the true interests of the people, and corruptly endeavoring by dishonest methods to fasten upon the people the protective tariff and railroad combination—two of the evils that the Alliance was created to put down and destroy.

By private individuals in the Alliance, through corrupt and mercenary motives, buying up the state and national official organs of our order, thereby centralizing the power of this organization and that of the millions of farmers in it for the purpose of the personal aggrandizement and political ambition and corrupt ends of these men.

By changing our order from its non-partisan character into a partisan body, by applying partisan political tests to membership and office-holding in our order, and by declaring in a statute passed at Ocala, December, 1890, and by proclamation of our national president, that when the majority of the National Alliance promulgated any political principle, demand and hereby, that every Allianced man must subscribe to and conform to such political principle; therefore be it

Resolved, that we denounce the sub-treasury and land loan schemes and governmental ownership of railroads as violations of the first principles of good government, as paternal in their character, as centralizing in tendencies, and if enacted into law would create a horde of national office-holders as would fasten the clutches of the party in power upon the throats of the people so strongly that the voices of honest, patriotic citizens would no longer be heard in the control of governmental affairs.

We further denounce these measures as being a violation of the constitution of our beloved order.

That we denounce C. W. Macune and his corrupt methods, together with the acts of his tools and henchmen, as being a disgrace to the order and a stench in the nostrils of all honest men who know of their corruption and villainy, and thus point out to the order by continuing such men as this in power they are enabled, by betraying us and our interests, to most effectually chain us to the sub-treasury and land loan schemes.

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Written for the REPUBLICAN.

A TRIP TO SEWANE.

Boarding the Nashville train at Chattanooga at 5 o'clock in the morning, fanned by the delicious mountain air, you plunge into the midst of some of the most beautiful scenery east of the Mississippi.

To the right towers the lofty summit of Lookout Mountain, as a guardian angel keeping watch and ward over the city which nestles at its feet. Around its base the splendid Tennessee, with its foliage-clad banks, curves its graceful way, bearing its contribution of commerce on its bosom, fruitfully the beautiful valleys through which it passes, making glad the hearts of the sons of toil, ever hurrying onward to pour its volume into the great ocean. To the left stretches those historic ranges—Missionary Ridge and Chickamauga, which, could they but speak, would stir our hearts with profoundest emotion as they told of a nation locked in the deadly embrace of civil war, of the deeds of valor enacted on their summits and of the fratricidal blood which has stained their sides.

But the voice of Bragg is hushed, and Thomas, the Rock of Chickamauga, sleeps in the dust, the shrieks and groans of the dying, the shout of the victor, the despair of the vanquished, the boom of the cannon and the last reverberations over the blue hills, and the mountains have locked their dread secrets in their bosoms forever. The scars have been healed and the leafy trees form a mantle of peace around a nation whose heart-beats are token of love and unity and progress and development. Such are the thoughts which crowd upon the imagination as you look upon these scenes.

On the train you meet a brother Alumnus, like yourself going back to visit the old alma mater. A cordial grasp of the hand, a talk over old times, queries as to how the world is serving you and you are serving the world, recounting of incidents of pleasure or pain that have befallen each since last you met, how the golden hopes and ambitions have been realized or failed—these occupy your time as the train rushes on through laughing valleys and rolling hills and magic cities that, like Josiah's gourd, have sprung up in a night, some of them, perhaps, destined to perish in a night; and before you are aware of it, you have accomplished the ninety miles. You step off of the train at Cowan—a small furnace village—you take the Tracy branch, and now you begin to ascend. Up, up you go till you reach a plateau two thousand and one hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea, on the Cumberland mountains. At your feet stretches Cowan valley, winding in and out among the mossy and beautiful groves of every shade of green, till it loses itself in the distance. You are now in a cooler, purer, sweeter atmosphere. You feel buoyant and strong; your whole being thrills with the ecstasy of life. It seems worth living to live. It is a blessing from God for which to be thankful. But here is Sewanee Station. You take a hack or walk upon the plateau upon which the University stands. We have been traveling in the midst of inanimate nature for some time. We seem to have gotten out of the range of habitation till we reach this spot. All of a sudden we drop into a paradise of intellectuality and social refinement. We meet with some of the most noted minds of America. Here are the summer homes of Bishops Gallaher, Dudley, Gregg, Sessunes and Quintard. Here we meet the man who cannot be tempted with money, the man who refused ten thousand a year and a Bishopric, in order to consecrate his life to the upbuilding of Sewanee, though it could pay him but the pittance of fifteen hundred; the man who combines in a greater degree than perhaps any other in America the magnetic, the scholastic, the oratorical and practical. I mean Thomas F. Gailor, Vice-Chancellor of the University of the South. Here is the hoary head and long flowing white beard of General Kirby Smith who in war could turn the tide of Manassas, and in peace, can train young minds to turn the tide of life's great battle. Here is General Sharp, once a gallant soldier, now a Rev. professor. Here is noble Telfair Hodgson, a chaplain in the army once, a Vice-Chancellor of Sewanee, a genial gentleman always. And if I dared, I would speak of the grace and the beauty of her who has presided over his cares so long as a good angel, and who adds to treat personal charms, a beauty of soul rarely equalled and never excelled. Here you find as kind, hospitable and highly cultivated a society as adorns any portion of the world.

Here we meet Mrs. Stephen Elliott, widow of Stephen Elliott, Bishop of Georgia, a man who stood as a Saul among men in talents of head and heart. This good "mother in Israel" is one of the few links which remain to connect a dead past, splendid in its memories and traditions of chivalric ante-bellum days with an altered, but still grand and progressive present. Here is Dr. W. P. DuBose, disciple of Gildersleeve in Latin and Greek, professor of Greek Exegesis and Moral Science, and relative of Alabama's two educators of that name. Many are the pleasant recollections of the days when I listened to him ten years ago, expounding the hidden meaning of the word of God. And much of the little I have accomplished do I owe to the kernel and core of Christianity exposed to view by his wonderful analytical power. Here we met Miss Sadie Elliott, sis-

ter of the eminent Bishop Elliott of Texas. Of course we are all familiar with her novels and other racy articles of various kinds. And I must not omit Rev. Dr. Benton, the great systematic divinity lecturer.

Many changes have taken place in this eventful decade of absence. Wooden halls have been replaced by massive and grand stone buildings, other large and beautiful stone structures, public halls and private dwellings, have gone up so that the place has grown beyond my recognition almost. I mention particularly the gift of Col. Walsh, president of the Land Company at Atlanta, Alabama. It is now far advanced in construction and is a large, handsome memorial hall. Many are familiar faces I see, but many have married and left or played their part upon life's transient stage and gone to reap the reward of their labors. But some things have not changed. "Morgans' steep" and "Green's view," points of vantage approaching three thousand feet above the sea, from which you can look out over as lovely scenery as is to be seen in any country, remain the same unchanging,

THE FOURTH ALABAMA

Gen. Early in his speech on the 21st of July at Lexington, Va., at the unveiling of the statue of Jackson having said that the name "Stonewall" originated from Gen. Bee rallying his retreating troops by saying to them, "yonder stands Jackson like a Stonewall, rally behind the Virginians." Maj. Robbins wrote to the Richmond Dispatch the following correct account of the facts and circumstances:

"A few more years will forever seal the lips of all who can speak from personal knowledge of the incidents of the 'war between the states.' Any of them, therefore, who can now contribute to the perfect accuracy of history may be pardoned for doing so, even at the risk of incurring the charge of egotism. This is my only motive for troubling you with this brief article. I am one those who heard General Banard E. Bee utter the words which gave Jackson the name of 'Stonewall.'"

THE EXACT FACTS.
The speech of General Early (as I have seen it reported) at Lexington on the 21st is slightly inaccurate in its account of this matter in two particulars. As this inaccuracy does injustice to other confederate soldiers no less gallant than the "Stonewall" brigade I am sure the chivalric old general and all others like him with hearts in the right place will be glad to have it corrected and the exact facts stated.

THE FOURTH ALABAMA.
It was to the Fourth Alabama regiment that the words were spoken by General Bee, about 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon of July 21, 1861. This regiment with the Sixth North Carolina and Second and Eleventh Mississippi, constituted Bee's brigade; and as the brigade arrived at Manassas from the valley in detachments, so it went into and fought through the battle, not as a whole but by separate regiments. The Fourth Alabama having arrived at Manassas on Saturday the 20th was in movement very early on Sunday morning, the 21st, from near the junction towards the upper fords of Bull Run. The dust raised by the march of the federal army to Sudley's ford having attracted attention, the Fourth Alabama was hurried by General Bee in that direction, and we reached before 11 a. m. the plateau of the Henry House, whereon the main conflict occurred afterwards.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.
Bee seeing that this was a good position for defence, but that the Federals would capture it unless delayed before the Confederate forces could reach there in sufficient numbers, ordered the Fourth Alabama to hasten a half mile further north beyond Young's branch, and the wood over there to aid Evans, Wheat, and others in detaining the Federal army.
This duty we performed at great sacrifice, standing fast for an hour or more against overwhelming numbers. Losing our Colonel Egbert Jones, mortally wounded; Lieutenant Colonel Law, and Major Scott, disabled, and a great number of other officers and men killed and wounded.
Then in obedience to orders we withdrew from our advanced position and took position on the Confederate battle line and in rear of the Robinson House.

GENERAL JOHNSTON SEIZES THE FLAG.
Here, without field officers and under command of a captain, the Fourth Alabama maintained its ground and did its part in resisting the enemy. General Johnston at one time came to us there and led us forward on a charge against the enemy, bearing our flag in his own hand. That glorious old warrior never appeared more magnificent than he did at that moment on his prancing horse and flaunting our colors in the face of the foe who fell back before us.

SMITTED WITH FIRE.
Soon after this, the leading design of the Federals all day being to turn the Confederate left, the heaviest fighting occurred in that direction, and in consequence the enemy disappeared from the immediate front of our regiment leaving us unengaged; but the fearful crash of the Federal musketry as fresh troops poured in against the Confederate centre and left can never be forgotten by those who heard it. Farther and farther round its awful thunders rolled as if nothing could stay it. Our brigade comrades of the Sixth Carolina separated from us in the manoeuvres of the day had rushed in single handed and been smitten as with fire and their gallant Colonel Fisher and many of his men were no more. Jackson and his glorious brigade were struggling like giants to withstand the fierce onslaught.

THE WORDS OF BEE.
It was just at this moment our Brigadier General Bee came galloping to the Fourth Alabama and said: "My brigade is scattered over the field, and you are all of it now at hand. Men, can you make a charge of bayonets?" Those poor, battered and bloody-nosed Alabamians, inspired by the lion-like bearing of that heroic officer, responded promptly, "Yes General, we will go wherever you lead and do whatever you say." Bee then said, pointing towards where Jackson and his men were so valiantly battling about a quarter of a mile to the west and I left of us, "Yonder stands Jackson like a stone wall. Let us go to his assistance." Saying this, he dismounted,

placed himself at the left of the Fourth Alabama, and led the regiment (what remained of them) to Jackson's position and joined them on to the right.

A CHARGE.
Some other reinforcements coming up, a vigorous charge was made, pressing the federals' back. In this charge Bee fell mortally wounded leading the Fourth Alabama. Bartow fell not far from the same time and within a stone's throw of the same spot leading his Georgians. All the world knows how the federals shortly thereafter were siezed with a panic and fled incontinently from the field.

THE ERROR COMPLAINED OF.
It is not true that General Bee said "rally behind the Virginians," or behind anybody else. It is not true that he was rallying his men at all for they were not retreating. The story of the Stonewall brigade does not need to be enhanced by any depreciation of the equal firmness and heroism of other men on that historic field. Let it never be more men on that day than any other regiment but one in the confederate army, and every field from there to Appomattox was moistened with the blood of her heroes. But several of them still survive to corroborate to the letter the statement I have given you above.

Very Respectfully,
WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
Former Major Fourth Alabama,
Statesville, N. C., July 24, 1891.
Note—Major Robbins would be glad for all members of the Fourth Alabama regiment, who heard General Bee's expression about "Stonewall," to write to him and give their names; he wishes to have record made of the witnesses to his historic event.

Address
MAJ. WM. M. ROBBINS,
Statesville, N. C.

Purifies the blood, increases the circulation, expels poisonous humors and builds up the system. What more do you want a medicine to perform? De Witt's Sarsaparilla is reliable. Sold by Dr. J. M. Crook.

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We do not claim to be sole agents for the justly celebrated Jellico coal, but we have it to sell in any quantity from 100 pounds to 100 tons, and will be able to furnish it during the entire season. All parties intending to use coal this winter will do well to see us before placing their order. We will take whatever fine coal has accumulated in the coal bins at a fair price in exchange for good grade coal.
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Caveats, Re-issues and Trade-Marks secured, and all other patent causes in the Patent Office and before the Courts promptly and carefully attended to.
Upon receipt of model or sketch of invention, I make careful examination, and advise as to patentability free of charge.
Fees Moderate, and I make no charge unless Patent is secured. Information, advice and special reference sent on application.
J. R. LITTELL,
Washington, D. C.
Opp. U. S. Patent Office.

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The Republican NEW OUTFIT.
JANUARY, 1891.

The capacity for the production of superior work by the addition of the latest improved machinery, newest faces of type and a mammoth stock of carefully selected paper, are unequalled in the South.

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W. U. Almon, of Efflin, Alabama, will sell for the next fifteen days 4,000 apple trees, two years old, prettily and straight at \$8 per hundred. Ben Davis, Maun, Winesap, and other varieties. Also grape vines, choice and cheap. Will ship to any express office at once.
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Practical painting in all its branches
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Two Good Home Companies to-wit
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July 14th

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HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER,
(Shop at Old Land Company Office.)
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J. H. CRAWFORD,
Has just received a fine lot of
Coffins & Caskets.
Also small Gloss White Caskets for Children.
Prices range from \$8 to \$45. Largest sizes for men, at my shop on Main street, south from the public square Jacksonville Ala.

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Pianos and Organs from different manufacturers, for Cash or installment plan, at low prices.
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LAWN TENNIS, BASE BALL,
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FOR THE
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WRITE OR SEE THE
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Large stock of every style and grade. Agents for "Fish Bros." Farm Wagon. Don't buy until you see us, and to good parties time will be given. We also carry a large stock of Harness.
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Sour Mash Lincoln County, direct from Bonded Warehouse; Pure, Sweet Mash Corn Whisky, best quality; Old Rye, Old Kentucky Sour Mash Bourbons, finest high grade, blends in bulk or cases. Imported Sherries, Clarets, Ports, Brandies, Gins and Cordials of the best European brands. Also
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Imported Bottled Beer and cool fresh Lager Beer always on ice. Best and most popular brands of five and ten cent cig ars.

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JACKSONVILLE HOTEL,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Having rented the Jacksonville Hotel, west side public square in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, we most respectfully solicit a part of the public patronage. Our table will be supplied with the very best the market affords. Our servants will be polite and attentive. Our rooms
CLEAN & COMFORTABLE.
Our terms will be as reasonable as any other house of equal accommodations.
MRS. J. E. WALKER.
nov1-1y

FASHION IS AWAKE!
The world is stirring again changing clothes. You'll find us with every avenue of need paved with the choicest factors of perfect dress. There are some things that make earlier demands than others. A "shift" of suit from the heavy to the LIGHT WEIGHT—then the HAT—the NECK WEAR—the UNDERWEAR. Father and son alike will be seeking out these comforts very soon—of US, we should think, because the gathering is sure to be
THE BEST,
The Latest and the Cheapest.

The mothers will find the best assortment of Boys Shirt Waist and Suits also straw Hats. We have a larger line of these goods than we ever carried.
It is all wrong in these days to say you can't get what's wanted Ready-made. Have you tried us? We've yet to see the man whose taste or whose form "downed" our stock.
Every agent of last and genius that could be summoned we've thrown into their "get up." We've taken the
BEST MATERIALS

Given them to our Best Artists, and told them to spread themselves. What do you expect out of that—but the best garments?
Those who have been dealing at our house need no introduction but those who have NEVER "BEEN THERE!" we would like to initiate. For YOUR BENEFIT we ask you to step in when you pass the Famous whose's polite and gentlemanly clerks will show you through our stock.

Agent for the Genuine Taylor Hat.
THE FAMOUS
ONE PRICE HOUSE
Noble and Tenth Streets,
Anniston, Ala.

WE HAVE
A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED
Stock of Clothing, Shoes, Hats,
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

In order to change our business we will sell cheaper than the cheapest.
Come and See Us
nov8tf
HAMMOND & CROOK.

The BEST, SWIFTEST and LIGHT-
EST running Sewing Machine
in the World
IS THE SINGER.

Especially Adapted for
Family Use.
In Elegant, Convenient and Artistic Cabinet work, with our New (Patented) Stand, and all Modern Improvements. The
Only Perfect
Attachments. More popular than ever. They Defy Competition. Sold on the most Liberal and Easy Terms.

Send for Illustrated Price List. Needles for all kinds of Sewing Machines, 15, 20 and 25 cents per dozen, postage extra. Parts and attachments for the Singer.
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
Central Office, New Orleans, La.
Branch Office, Birmingham, Ala.

C. T. SAWYER,
NO. 13 WEST 11th STREET,
ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

JOE A. MAGNUS & COMPANY,
Wholesale and Retail
Liquor Dealers,
Corner Noble and Tenth Streets (under Opera house),
Anniston, Alabama.

We have the largest stock OLD WHISKIES, FINE BRANDIES and WINES ever brought to Alabama. We receive our goods direct from the producer, and sell as cheap as the same quality can be sold on earth. We solicit the patronage of those wishing

Pure & Unadulterated Goods
We give our personal guarantee with every article sold. Particular attention given mail orders. Everything kept in a first class establishment will be found at our store. Please call or write us.
Very Respectfully,
JOE A. MAGNUS & CO.
Corner Noble and Tenth Streets
ANNISTON ALA.
nov1-1y

ESTABLISHED 1837.

CARTER'S LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. ACHES. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. WORDS WILL NEVER CEASE.

Read What Capt. James H. Savage Has to Say of Baker's Blood and Liver Cure. My brother, Dr. P. Savage, of Lenoir, Ala., has been afflicted with a bad case of liver trouble...

ANTIMIGRAINE. CURES ALL HEADACHES. NEVER FAILS. TRY IT. 12 DOSES. YOUR DRUGGIST HAS IT.

E. M. REID, J. P. MORRISVILLE, ALA.

Jas. S. Kelly Notary Public and Ex-Officio JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. At Oxford, Ala. Courts 2nd Saturday in each month

STATE NORMAL COLLEGE JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Training of Teachers. Diploma received at graduation is a certificate of the thorough course of study. GOOD PREPARATORY AND COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS in connection with Normal School.

MONEY. Can be secured at 25% rate of interest. We have everything you need to do your work. Buy from us and you will save.

SEVENTEEN BODIES RECOVERED

From the Wreck of the Collapsed Building in New York. New York, Aug. 24.—Seventeen bodies have thus far been taken from the wreck of the large five-story building in Park place that collapsed at 12:30 o'clock last Saturday evening.

The opinion very generally expressed is that there was no explosion, but that the building collapsed from the great weight and jar of the machinery used in the printing and lithographing and other manufacturing establishments in the upper stories of the buildings.

GROWTH OF THE SOUTH.

The Industrial Development in the Week Ending August 22. CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 24.—The Tradesman, Chattanooga, Tenn., in its weekly review for the week ending Aug. 22, reports 57 new industries, 12 new railroads, including 2 extensions and 2 electric lines.

Flourishing mills are to be built at Charleston, S. C., Cement, Tex., and at the planters' meetings held to consider the plan for picking cotton, first suggested by the conference of planters which lately met in Memphis.

REDUCING THE PAY.

Agriculturists Attempting to Lower the Wages of Cotton Pickers. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—The proposition to meet the decreased price of cotton by reducing the pay of agricultural labor, and particularly the pay for picking cotton, first suggested by the conference of planters which lately met in Memphis, is being well received in this section, and several meetings of planters have been held in Louisiana and Mississippi.

SHORT ITEMS

Important General News Dispatches in Condensed Form. Colonel Josiah Carter, has purchased the Atlanta Herald, heretofore owned by a stock company. The officials of the Richmond terminal system have arrived in Atlanta, the new headquarters of the company.

Gales and hurricanes are reported all along the Spanish coast. Many vessels have been wrecked on the north coast, and heavy damage has been done. The British steamer Dehomoy, which had on board a consignment of powder, was completely shattered by an explosion.

The London Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent says that Mr. Smith, United States minister, acting under instructions from Washington, has requested an interview with the minister of the interior, Mr. Witte, on the subject of the Russian Jews to America.

At Springfield, O., Ed L. Bowlin, a prominent fruit commission man, was found dead by Abe Crabb, with whom he was rooming. He was naked and was found by a piece of wood to a small hook on the door jamb, his tongue protruding from the mouth and the body stiff and cold.

At Abilene, Kans., special says: The advanced price of wheat has utterly crushed the Alliance order to hold the wheat in Central Kansas. During the past few days the elevators have been besieged with farmers' trains drawing wheat.

A special to the Carrollton (Ga.) Evening Times from McDaniel Mills, Carroll county, Ga., gives the details of a most horrible saw mill accident. Mr. Alfred Priddy, a laborer, was working near the saw while it was in motion.

George, the 8-year old son of Aaron Myers, residing on the corner of Jamestown and Church streets, South Charleston, O., came near choking to death from two pins lodging in his throat. The boy is in the habit of carrying pins in his mouth, and while laughing, two slipped down which lodged crosswise.

FOLLOWED HER SWEETHEART

Because He Had Left Her Without Cash and with Promises. WICHITA, Kans., Aug. 20.—A decided sensation has been created here by the arrival from Cincinnati of Miss Kate Callahan, a prepossessing young woman who charges Warren Ring, a well known young man whose parents live here, with obtaining a considerable sum of money from her and then deserting her.

A BOY BIGAMIST. A Young Husband the Deserter of Two Girl Wives. BELLINGHAM, O., August 20.—Leroy Brown, a boy under 30 years of age, is said to be a bigamist. On last Christmas Eve, he was married to Miss Kate Hales, of this city, and his parents fitted him out with an elegantly furnished home.

A FATHER'S FIENDISH CRIME. He Grabs a Revolver and Sends a Ball Through His Daughter's Body. MASON CITY, Ia., Aug. 20.—A fiendish crime has just been committed in Osceola county. Michael O'Hearn had left one of his daughters to keep the pigs out of the garden while he did his work on the farm.

LIVINGSTON TRIUMPHS

Over Governor Northing in the Annual Alliance Meeting. ATLANTA, Aug. 20.—The annual State Alliance convention met in this city. The session was a very lively one, and on account of the various gossip that has been going on for a year, hinging on this convention, it would naturally have been surprising if the opening had not been lively.

Confederate Reunion. WINCHESTER, Tenn., Aug. 20.—The state association of confederate veterans will meet at Winchester on Sept. 9 and 10 and hold their annual reunion. The first day will be consumed by the reception of guests and the business of the association.

They Were "Savin' the Lord. ATLANTA, Aug. 20.—A call was sent to the police station about 10 o'clock at night for an officer to go out to the corner of James and Spring streets and arrest a mob of negroes.

The Youngest Highwayman. RALEIGH, Aug. 20.—There was brought to the penitentiary the youngest convict ever convicted of highway robbery in this state. His name is Will Edwards, and he is only 13 years old.

Waybody Institute in Georgia. Waynesboro, Aug. 20.—The P. & N. Institute, an academy for the instruction of students in the various branches of science, art and literature, has just arrived, and is now in session.

TRAIN ROBBERY IN GEORGIA

Three Masked Bandits Got Thousands from an Express Car. ATLANTA, Aug. 21.—A bold and daring train robbery has taken place in the very heart of the empire state of the south. The express car attached to the regular passenger train, No. 13, on the Central railroad was held up by three masked men between Colliers and Atlanta, a few miles from the former place, and a large amount of money was taken from the safe.

At the Point of Pistol. The train halted at the station, the woman was allowed to get from aboard, when the engineer pulled the whistle and began the run. After the train had gone about half a mile the bell cord was pulled vigorously, and the engineer put on the air brakes and came to a stop as quickly as possible.

Of course I was scared. It was time to be frightened. It happened this way: Just as the train was pulling out from Collier's I saw three men enter the express car, in which I was sitting alone. One of the men was armed with a revolver, and the other two were armed with pistols.

Conductor Knew Nothing about the robbery till all was over. The sudden stopping of the train, without his having pulled the cord, caused him to think that something was wrong. He was making his way to the smoking car where he feared a row was going on.

Just How Much Money was stolen is a matter of conjecture. The officials are positive that not more than \$10,000 was in the safe at the time the men rifled it, although it was reported that \$5,000 was taken, and later \$10,000 was said to be the loss.

LIVINGSTON ELECTED PRESIDENT

Of the Georgia State Alliance Without a Dissenting Voice. ATLANTA, Aug. 21.—Colonel Livingston was elected president of the Georgia State Alliance amid the wildest scenes of enthusiasm, and without a dissenting voice. The following is a list of other officers chosen by the convention.

A Kansas Crank's Freaks. KANSAS CITY, Aug. 21.—The escapades of Justice of the Peace John L. Ganzehorn have achieved for that gentleman a national notoriety. When he was married in a saloon by the bartender it was thought that he had reached the acme of absurdity.

Killed Himself in Jail. VANDERBILT, Ga., Aug. 21.—C. H. Corbett, the young man who was jailed here Tuesday for stealing \$4,000 worth of jewelry from David Thomas and his predecessors, committed suicide while in jail by shooting himself through the head with a revolver.

DEATH OF WALTER L. BRAGG

Intestate Commerce Commissioner of Alabama, at Spring Lake. WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Intestate Commerce Commissioner Walter L. Bragg of Alabama, died at Spring Lake, N. J., while on a brief period of relaxation. No specific ailment is stated as having caused his death, in the brief telegraphic announcement from Mr. Bragg's son to Secretary Moseley of the commission.

Commissioner Bragg has been failing, however, for years past. He was wounded during the recent war between the states, in which he was an officer in the Confederate army, and to this wound and the great exposure to which he was subjected, Mr. Bragg has attributed his constant ailments during recent years.

At the Calumity Wall of Peffer, Simpson and others. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 23.—The session of the Farmers' Alliance commercial convention held here was extremely interesting to the spectators. President Frank M. Grath, in discussing mortgage and loans, declared that it was time to call a halt on the calamity wall of Senator Jerry Simpson and others, who were lying over the country advertising Kansas as a mortgage-ridden place.

MRS. LEASE WANTED PAY For Her Speech Making, and Mr. Lease Took Up Her Case. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 23.—There is one offspring of the Alliance, to which Mrs. M. E. Lease's services are probably lost, viz: The Alliance Mutual Protective association. Recently she was engaged by the state manager, Fred L. Bailey, to deliver a lecture in behalf of the association, and having done so, Mrs. Lease demanded her pay.

San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 25.—A private letter from Albert Garcia, a prominent citizen of the state of Chihuahua, to a friend in this city, tells of a most widespread and pitiable famine in that state. There has been no rain in many sections of the state for nearly two years. Cattle are dying by the thousands, and men and women are driven to madness by scores from hunger.

340 Persons Perish in a Hurricane. PARIS, Aug. 25.—The later advices from Martinique say that 340 persons perished in the recent hurricane, without counting the shipwreck fatalities. The bulk of the shipping having been lost, the government has recruited foreign vessels to engage in the coast trade in order to supply the needs of the inhabitants.

Maryland Republican Convention. BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—The Republican state convention will be held at Ocean City on Thursday next. It is generally believed that William J. Van Nort of Kent county will be nominated for governor. He has expressed a willingness to make the fight, and as all other prospective candidates have declined, Mr. Van Nort has an open field.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN

The Engineer Barely Prevents Disaster. The Perpetrators Captured. MEMPHIS, Aug. 25.—A daring attempt was made to wreck a train on the Illinois Central main line. Had a north-bound accommodation train from Water Valley to Grand Junction been going ten miles an hour faster there would have been an awful disaster. About seven miles north of Holly Springs carpenters are repairing a bridge. As the north-bound train came in sight of the bridge the engineer noticed that one rail seemed to be nudged elevated.

OHIO AHEAD Of All Other States in Her Method of Executing Criminals. CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—The successful execution of Edward Blair in the Ohio penitentiary early Friday morning again recalls the fact that Ohio is ahead of all other states in her method of disposing of her criminals. This was the first state to have murderers executed in the penitentiary and the scheme has worked admirably. The laws of New York, Indiana and other states where the condemned are disposed of in the penitentiary are copied after Ohio, although New York has substituted electricity for the gallows.

Washington, Aug. 25.—The folks at the Alliance headquarters are indignant at the charge made against Senator Peffer that he is misrepresenting the people of Kansas as respects their indebtedness. They have gone to the trouble to get statistics from the census office to sustain Mr. Peffer's statements as to the real estate mortgages. These statistics show that the real estate mortgages of Kansas, independent of all other debts, are about \$200,000,000. The per capita debt in such mortgages is \$160. Seventy-one per cent of mortgages are on farms, and the balance are on city property.

Pitiable Famine in Mexico. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Aug. 25.—A private letter from Albert Garcia, a prominent citizen of the state of Chihuahua, to a friend in this city, tells of a most widespread and pitiable famine in that state. There has been no rain in many sections of the state for nearly two years. Cattle are dying by the thousands, and men and women are driven to madness by scores from hunger.

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The Republican

Issued Weekly

Rates of Advertising.
Transit Advertising—Per square and one inch makes a square.
Local advertising—Per line.
Advertisements must be handed in Thursday or before to insure insertion.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE.
One year, One Dollar.
Six months, Fifty cents.
Three months, Twenty-five cents.
Subscription must be paid in advance. No money will be refunded unless accompanied by the order.

Church Services.
St. Luke's Episcopal Church—W. T. Allen, Rector. Services with sermon every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m., and 7 o'clock p. m. All are invited.
Sunday School at 9:30 a. m., Geo H. Montgomery, Superintendent. Public always welcome.

Baptist Church—Rev. H. W. Williams, pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m.
Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.
Methodist Church—Rev. C. A. Rogers, pastor. Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m., and 7 o'clock p. m.
Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. every Sunday.
Prof. D. L. Earnest, Supt. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. H. Patton, pastor. Services every 2nd and 4th Sundays at 11 o'clock a. m., and 7 o'clock p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday night.
Public cordially invited.
Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock. H. F. Montgomery, Supt.

MAIL SCHEDULE.
Schedule of arrival and departure of mail from the Post office at Jacksonville, Ala., July 24th, 1891.
Mails going East leave 12:50
Arrive 1:50
Mails going West leave 1:50
Arrive 2:17
Evening mail for Anniston and all points on the G. F. and Mineral R. R. Arrive 5 a. m.

STAR ROUTES.
For White Plains, Ala. Leave Monday, Wednesday, Saturday 7 a. m. Arrive Monday, Wednesday and Saturday 7 p. m.
For Jenkins and Grantley, leave Wednesday and Saturday 6 a. m. Arrive Wednesday and Saturday 6 p. m.
For Adella, Allsaps and Reeves leave Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 7 a. m. Arrive Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 7 p. m.
Office hours from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sunday from 12:30 p. m. to 2:30 p. m. Money orders and postal notes sold from 7 a. m. until 5 p. m.
ADELIA E. FRANK, P. M. Jacksonville, Ala.

NOTICE—Tate water by the glass or gallon at Dr. Crook's Drug store.

Mr. O. S. Hubbell, of this place, is visiting Chicago.

Dr. S. G. Stone, of Jenifer, was in Jacksonville Wednesday.

Mrs. Jno. H. Wilson, of Jenifer, visited Jacksonville this week.

Mrs. Copeland, of Georgia, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Elwell.

Dr. Burke, of Helena, Ark., is visiting relatives here.

Mr. Hugh H. Wilson, of Talladega county, was in Jacksonville this week.

De Witt's Little Early Risers never gripe or cause nausea. Mild but sure, assist rather than force. Best little pill for sick headache, chronic constipation, dyspepsia. Sold by Dr. J. M. Crook.

Dr. Geo. B. Douglas, of Sylvania, Ga., is visiting his niece, Mrs. D. W. Warlick.

Mrs. D. F. Lowe and Mrs. Walter Reese, of Montgomery, are the guests of Mrs. Williams.

If food sours on the stomach, digestion is defective, De Witt's Little Early Risers will remedy this. The famous little pills that never gripe and never disappoint. Sold by Dr. J. M. Crook.

A picnic party visited Camp Arcadia Tuesday and another picnic party visited Sulphur Springs Wednesday.

Mrs. W. G. Privett, of Dallas county, has returned to her home after a pleasant visit to friends and relatives in Jacksonville.

A beautiful skin, bright eyes, sweet breath, good appetite, vigorous body, pure blood and good health result from the use of De Witt's Sarsaparilla. It is sold by Dr. J. M. Crook.

Mrs. John M. Wyly and H. F. Wyly, of Montgomery, and Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Wyly, Jr., of Atlanta, will attend a family reunion at Mrs. Ida Williams.

Misses Sadie Wyly and Sadie and Emma Williams have returned, after a delightful sojourn in the mountains of Virginia and Tennessee.

We are requested to announce that Mr. A. P. Loughore, of Shelby county, and Mr. S. M. Adams, president of the State Alliance, will address the citizens of Piedmont Thursday, September 3d.

Purifies the blood, increases the circulation, expels poisonous humors and builds up the system. What more do you want a medicine to perform? De Witt's Sarsaparilla is reliable. Sold by Dr. J. M. Crook.

There will be service at the Methodist church Sunday. Sermon at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Rev. F. A. Rodgers, pastor.

Prof. D. L. Earnest, formerly a professor in the State Normal School in this place, but now principal of the public schools of Athens, Ga., was in Jacksonville this week.

Markon Item.
Markon, Ala., Aug. 23, 1891.
EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—As I have been taking your paper for about five years and have never written a letter to it, I thought I would write you a short one, if you would publish it.
Mr. Editor, your paper is the best dollar paper I have ever taken. It hasn't but four pages, but those four pages are worth eight of any other paper I ever read; that is, it is for me. I can't say as to any one else, but suppose all sensible men are about alike.

The crops around Markon are in very fine condition. Cotton is ten per cent better than last year. Corn is about an average, though needing rain.
Mr. Robert Holland, of Walnut Grove, is visiting friends in Markon. Mr. W. H. Akridge, Miss Minnie Hollis, Mr. E. H. Cochran, Miss Minnie Walker, Miss Ella Akridge, Mr. Lon Akridge, Miss Lella Walker, Miss Lilla Akridge, Mr. James Lester and Mr. Frank Putnam visited Black Creek Falls recently. They all enjoyed themselves very much. I will close by wishing the REPUBLICAN unbounded success.

BILL DULY.
"A word to the wise is sufficient," but it is not always wise to say that word to one who is suffering the tortures of a headache. However, all ways risk it and recommend Brady's.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

How's This!
We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props, Toledo, O.
We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Waiding, Kinnun & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Constipation, blood-poison, fever! Doctors' bills and funeral expenses cost about two hundred dollars: De Witt's Little Early Risers cost a quarter. Take your choice. Sold by Dr. J. M. Crook.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

The recently elected United States Senator of Georgia, General John B. Gordon, says:

Mr. A. K. Hawkes—Dear Sir: The pantoscopic glasses you furnished me some time since give excellent satisfaction. I have tested them by use, and must say they are unequalled in clearness and brilliancy by any that I have ever worn.

Respectfully,
JOHN B. GORDON,
Ex-Governor of State of Georgia.
All eyes fitted and the fit guaranteed at the Drug Store of Dr. J. M. Crook. Jacksonville, Ala.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Very popular, very small very good. De Witt's Little Early Risers, the pill for constipation, biliousness, sick headache. Sold by Dr. J. M. Crook.

I have a large stock of Pianos and Organs that I will sell at factory prices on easy payments. Also the Class Choir, Congregation, Sacred Harp and Gospel Hymns. All kinds of music books on hand. Write for prices before you order.

E. E. FORBES
Anniston, Ala.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

I feel it my duty to write you in regard to the benefit your Bradycrine has been to my wife. Ever since a child she has been subject to the most dreadful headaches, usually several times a month. She has tried doctors from Maine to California but none could prevent these spells running their course. Bradycrine has not failed to effect a cure in a single instance, one dose usually being sufficient. Oscar F. Frost, Mounmouth, Maine.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Catarrh, neuralgia, rheumatism and most diseases originate from impure blood. Cleanse it, improve it, purify it with De Witt's Sarsaparilla and health is restored, strength regained. Sold by Dr. J. M. Crook.

WOOL CARDER.

The undersigned is now ready to card wool at the same old stand, 2 miles west of Jacksonville, known as the Shortest Notice. All wool shipped us by railroad we receive, card and return.

It is quite the fashion now to take De Witt's Little Early Risers for liver, stomach and bowel disorders. They are small pills, but mighty good ones. Dr. J. M. Crook. sells them.

One Hundred More Workers Wanted.
Most persons when about to engage in any particular line of business will very naturally inquire as to whether or not it is legitimate and honest, light or heavy work and whether or not it will yield good profits.

The National Garment Cutter Company are wanting hundreds of agents to go in various parts of the United States to introduce their work. They are offering rare inducements to those who have energy and pluck. Many persons are making large sums of money out of this work and the field is getting better every day.

In order to settle the first query it is only necessary to use a little common sense in connection with practical observation to satisfy any one that the business is legitimate and honest. The large number of people who daily investigate the workings of this system proves it to be a lawful business; else, if otherwise, it would have long since been detected and set aside.

And to settle the question of honesty we need only to take note of the large number of citizens who are engaged in buying, selling and using this system, it being as universal in its use where ever thoroughly and properly introduced as the sewing machine. This alone proves most conclusively that it is an honest calling, and that those who are engaged in the sale of it are honest and are selling honest goods.

The nature of the work, aside from any other testimony, shows it to be light and pleasant, but in order to be successful must be pursued as any other business—intelligently, industriously and perseveringly. As the farmer, merchant or mechanic, in order to be successful, must each follow out these lines, so in this business.

The only other point now for the agent to be satisfied of is whether or not the business will pay. As this, in fact, is the point at which all different times and places have said. One says:

"I will make my report in the interest of the National Garment Cutter company. Last Thursday sold three Cutters, Friday three, and Saturday I canvassed only in the forenoon and sold one Cutter, instructed in the afternoon and sold one Cutter after supper. Today I have sold three more, making eleven Cutters since last Thursday morning. My profits equal twice as much in four days as I was getting a month when I commenced this work. I regard it by far the best business I was ever engaged in, and have never been so well satisfied."

Another writes: "I have sold 27 Cutters in ten days. Have had years of experience in traveling business, but have never met anything equal to the National Garment Cutter."

Another reports: "I feel much pleased with the work on the start for it brought me in a week's wages before I had fairly closed the bargain."

Another: "I canvassed one day and my orders net me \$21. Pretty good for a man who never canvassed for anything before."

Another took four orders the first day.

These are samples of hundreds of letters received and that are still coming in from day to day. For further information apply to

H. W. RUMBLEY,
1316 Wilcox St., Anniston, Ala.
P. O. Box 624.

PHOTOGRAPHS.
The citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country will have, for the next few weeks, an opportunity to have fine photographs taken.

Portraits, views, family groups and all kinds of fine photographs. All work finished in the very best style at our home gallery in Anniston, Ala. All work guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Small children and baby photographs a specialty. Gallery next public square. Open for work Saturday 18th and will remain a few weeks only. Call and see our work.

WATTS & HAGGARD,
Anniston, Ala.

July 18-1m.

Money Saved

Is money made, and the easiest way to save money now during these hard times is to buy your Groceries, Hardware Lamp Goods, Queensware, Harness, Buggies and Wagons from Porter, Martin & Co.,

for they are prepared to sell at Rock bottom prices. They do more business at less expense than most any house in the State, and therefore can sell at a less profit. Call and see if we are not correct.

PORTER, MARTIN & CO.
Jacksonville, Ala.,
S. Side Public Square

Application for Decree to Sell Land.
STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.
In Probate Court for said county, Special Term, August 23, 1891.

This day came S. D. G. Brothers, administrator of the estate of Asa Jordan, deceased, and filed in court his application in writing, praying for a decree for the sale of the said lands of said estate, for the purpose of making a division among the heirs of said estate, upon the grounds that said lands could be equitably and beneficially divided without a sale.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the 7th day of October, 1891, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to hear and determine said application, and that notice thereof be given by publication for three consecutive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, as a notice to all non-resident heirs, and all others concerned, viz: Eliza Weaver, wife of Rufus Weaver, of Polk county, Georgia; Jacob W. Jordan, postoffice unknown; Jacob W. Jordan, postoffice Columbia, Arkansas; Samuel Jordan, Wallaseberry, Arkansas; Jane Weaver, wife of John Weaver, of Buchanan, Ga. and the children of Diana Patterson, deceased, residences unknown, to be and appear in this court on said 7th day of October, 1891, and contest said application if they think proper.

EMMETT F. CROOK,
Judge of Probate.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.
STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

In Probate Court for said county, special term, August 14th, 1891.
This day came French Nabors, Administrator of the estate of Lewis Nabors, deceased, and filed in court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the 5th day of October, 1891, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to pass and audit upon said account and make said settlement; and that notice thereof be given for three consecutive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear before me, at my office in the court house of said county, on said 5th day of October, 1891, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

EMMETT F. CROOK,
Judge of Probate.

NOTICE NO. 11,746.
LAND OFFICE, MONTGOMERY, ALA., Aug. 21, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the Probate Court, at Jacksonville, Ala., on October 5th, 1891, viz: Elizabeth C. Gaudin, Homestead entry No. 17,595, for the NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Section 2, Township 14, south, Range 6, east.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Jackson W. Williams, Pleasant L. Martin, William Elders, Samuel A. Fleming, all of Pecks Hill, Ala.
J. H. BINGHAM,
Register.

ISBELL COLLEGE,
For Young Ladies,
TALLADEGA, ALA.

Opens September 10th, 1891,
Fine Mountain climate. New buildings with all modern improvements. Calisthenics, Music, Art Studies, High Standard. The Union Christian Training School. Text book. Board and tuition \$100 per annum. For announcement, apply to Rev. P. F. Wicks, A. M., Pres.

June 18-2m

Saw Mill for Sale.

1 Erie City Engine and boiler 20 horsepower.
1 Russell Saw mill and carriage.
2 Good saws.
14 Head good cattle.
2 Drays and 3 carts.
1000 Lumber to 6000 ft of timber.

Well situated in a good belt of timber. Over two million feet secured at \$1 per M. 2 1/2 miles from R. R. Good loading yard at Railroad. Long cutting and sawing machine in good order. Also 120 acres of land if desired. - Apply to STEVENSON, MARTIN & GRANT, Jacksonville, Ala.

BROTHERS, WILLETT & WILLETT.
Attorneys at Law.

Jacksonville and Anniston.

Non-Resident Notice

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.
In Chancery at Jacksonville, Alabama, Ninth District, Northeastern Chancery Division.
John W. Simmons vs. Mittie Simmons.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit of J. J. Arnold complainant's solicitor that the defendant Mittie Simmons is a non-resident of the State of Alabama and that she resides in the State of Georgia Post office unknown to affiant, and further, that, in the belief of said affiant, the defendant is about to remove from the State of Alabama, and that she is about to remove from the State of Alabama.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in County of Calhoun Ala., once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring her said Mittie Simmons to answer or demur to the same, within thirty days of the 15th day of September 1891, and failing to do so a decree pro confesso will be taken against her in said cause.

Done at office, in Jacksonville, this 10th day of August 1891.

Wm. HAMES,
Register.

Coal! Coal! Coal!!

We do not claim to be sole agents for the justly celebrated Jellico coal, but we have it to sell in any quantity from 100 pounds to 100 tons, and will be able to furnish it during the entire season. All parties intending to use coal this winter will do well to see us before placing their order. We will take whatever fine coal has accumulated in the coal bins at a fair price in exchange for good grate coal.

TREDEGAR BRICK & TILE Co.
July 23-2c



THE King of all Liniments.

THE BEST, THE QUICKEST, THE SUREST,

TO CURE FOR MAN:

Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Soreness, Stiffness, Sore Throat, Weak Back, Cramps, Corns, Bunions, Warts, Insect Bites, Frost Bites, Pains, Aches, Pains in the Back, Breast or Side, Wounds, Cuts, Hurts, Etc.

FOR HORSES AND STOCK:

Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Wind Galls, Scratches, Bruises, Strains, Swellings, Soreness, Stiffness, Knots, Lameness, Stiff Joints, Puffs, Etc.

SPURLOCK, NEAL & CO., Props., Nashville, Tenn.

BE A MAN

APOLLO WAS A PERFECT MAN.

PERFECT IN FORM! MATCHLESS IN WARD. He was the ideal of manhood in every respect. He was the ideal of manhood in every respect. He was the ideal of manhood in every respect.

OUR NEW BOOK, "A Perfect Man," is now on hand. It is a full and complete description of the ideal of manhood. It is a full and complete description of the ideal of manhood.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO VISIT US.

Anniston, Ala.

1112 Noble Street,

Anniston, Ala.

RELIABLE GOODS.

FAIR DEALINGS AND BOTTOM PRICES.

DOERING & ROBINSON, Leading Jewelers and Opticians.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

A. & M. COLLEGE, AUBURN, ALA.

The Session begins September 16th. The courses of study include the Physical, Chemical and Natural Sciences with their applications; Agriculture, Biology, Mechanics, Mathematics, Engineering (Civil, Mechanical and Electrical), Drawing, English, French, German, and Latin Languages, History, Political Economy, Mental and Moral Science, and Military Tactics.

There is no charge for tuition. For catalogue address W. L. BROWN, President.

July 25-1m.

B. G. MCLELEN,
County - - - Surveyor

R. W. WHISENANT & CO.
Real Estate Brokers,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Dealers in

Stocks, Farm and Mineral Lands.

City Property Bought and Sold on Commission.

Property Rented and Rents Collected. Refer by permission to Rowan, Dean & Co., Jacksonville, Ala., Gen. J. W. Burke, President Jacksonville Mining & Manufacturing Co., Comer & Trapp, Anniston, Ala.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, Ala., on May the 20th, 1891, in favor of R. G. Clark & Co., and against Daniel and James Monahan, I will proceed to sell at public outcry before the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday, the 25th day of August, 1891, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

The SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4, section 2, township 13, and range 9, as the property of Daniel Monahan, to satisfy said execution; also give the defendant within twelve days of time and place of said levy and sale.

L. P. CARPENTER, Sheriff.

I. L. Swan & Co.,
Real Estate Agents,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Buy and sell town lots, mineral lands, farm lands, stocks and bonds. Have now on hand a quantity of desirable real estate in and near the corporation line of the town, and four valuable ore plants, and half interest in the Landers' marble quarry.

Prompt in giving information. Titles examined and prepared without any charge to those doing business with us. Write us, or call at office, Northwest corner of court house.

EROS!

Of course you have heard of Eros!

BOOK STORE

IN ANNISTON,

but have you called at Eros' store? There are no cramped notions or stocks at Eros'. It's the store of liberal ideas in trading. It's the Book and Stationery Store in the full sense of the word, and of which any city would be proud of. New books almost as soon as the ink is dry. All the standard Periodicals and Weekly papers. School books and supplies which have to sell on their merit and low prices. Fine correspondence paper at lower prices than you pay for common stuff. If you can't come yourself a letter that tells nearly what you want will command the best attention and the goods will cost the same as if personally bought.

COMMERCIAL AND

LAW STATIONERY,

Architect's and Engineer's materials. You can confidently call or write for anything in the above line. Whatever goods ought to be in a first class Book and Stationery store are here, and the prices are right.

Noble between 12 and 13 street, Anniston, Ala.

Jack for Sale.

I have a fine Jack for sale or exchange for other stock. He is of the celebrated Rosco stock, 7 years old. His colts can be seen at and around Olathees.

OTT SMITH.
Aug 1st-91.

SPRING GOODS!

We carry the largest and finest stock of dry goods and carpets in this section. We are especially strong in carpets, curtains, shades, draperies, etc., and fine dress goods.

In connection with our dress goods we have a first-class dress making department. Our goods are all marked in plain figures. Samples sent on application. Cut this advertisement out and bring or send it to us and we will give you a discount of 5 per cent.

W. T. WILLSON

Anniston, Alabama.

West side Noble Street, between 11th and 12th.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns.

" " Gold and Silver Shirts.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE.

Our entire stock of Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Ladies Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Millinery, Embroideries, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Carpets, Mattings, Lace Curtains AND TRUNKS

At Cost for Cash at

ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

TBPO

CURES NOTHING BUT PILES.

A SURE AND CERTAIN CURE, KNOWN FOR 15 YEARS AS THE BEST REMEDY FOR PILES.

PREPARED BY RICHARDSON-TAYLOR MED. CO. ST. LOUIS MO.

JNO. Y. HENDERSON. H. F. MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY & HENDERSON,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

OFFICE NO. 3, CARPENTER BUILDING,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

No charge for examining Titles and execution of Deeds. Referred permission to Bank of Anniston, Anniston, Ala.

THE ARGENTINE CEDULAS.
The public has heard a great deal about the cedulas of the Argentine Confederation, which worked financial disaster in that country and came very near wrecking the great banking house of Baring Bros., London; yet very few people in the United States know exactly what those cedulas were.

An article in the August number of the Century magazine throws light on this subject, besides giving an interesting review of financial history in Argentina since 1880, when the now famous cedulas first made their appearance.

Some time in the year mentioned a bank was established in Buenos Ayres whose main business was the loaning of money on landed property. The bank appraisers valued land on which loans were asked, and the loan made was half that value.

The owner of the land executed a mortgage to the bank, and the bank issued bonds secured by mortgage. They bore interest payable quarterly, and were bought and sold in the market. These bonds were the cedulas.

This bank that instituted the system was a private bank, and the scheme for awhile worked smoothly. The bank was careful about its appraisements, and real estate was all the while tending upward.

In this year of 1880 the finance of the Confederacy were in a fairly good shape. The government paper money circulated at par and was redeemable in coin, but in 1884 the cedulas system was extended to the national bank, the fiscal agent of the Government, and then the trouble began.

When it came to loaning the Government's money on land, the appraisers were corrupted, false valuations were made and a wild era of fraud and speculation set in. Lands went up to enormous values and the issuance of cedulas became excessive. In 1889, a period of five years from the time the National bank adopted this system, there were \$315,000,000 of them upon the market. The following condensation of what followed we quote from the Century:

"In January, 1889, a run began upon the Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres, and compelled it to suspend specie payments. Whereupon the President of the Republic declared the national currency a legal tender. Gold rose at once to 17 per cent premium, and then to 20 per cent. In February it had reached 33 per cent, and it continued to rise steadily till at one time it was at 300 per cent. That is to say, \$100 in paper was worth only \$100 in gold. From the moment that the gold standard was abandoned the demand for more paper money began to be heard, and it was poured out by the government in almost unlimited volume. Under the pretense of creating a sounder financial system and securing a more stable currency, a law was passed in November, 1887, establishing a system of State banks, forty in number, similar to our National banks. These started with a capital of \$350,000,000, the grand total of paper money in circulation in March of the present year, worth about twenty-five cents on a dollar, was \$380,000,000, all irredeemable and decreasing in value every day. This was a per capita of \$1000 for every man, woman and child in the republic."

The Argentine confederation was, up to four years ago, the most prosperous and rapidly developing country in the world. The government is bankrupt now, and there is great suffering and distress among the people. It has all come of the cedulas, and they were thought at first to be perfectly secure. The plan on which they were issued, in fact, was looked upon as a marvel of financiering, so much so that the London Barings—among the oldest, richest, and generally regarded the shrewdest, bankers in the world, endorsed them in large numbers.

The Argentine experience has been a sad one for that country; it should furnish a warning to all other countries. It will not do to tamper with the finances, and a coin basis—a basis of gold and silver—should never be departed from.—Birmingham Ag Herald.

THE BATTLE ON.
Alliance Working for Several Years in the United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Col. L. L. Polk, president of the National Farmers' Alliance, said that his followers were not seeking to elect Governors of States; they were striking for the monopolists in the United States Senate.

He said that they had landed Hampton, Ingalls and Gideon Moody of South Dakota, and the next ones to go would be John Sherman and Arthur P. Gorman.

He deplored the election of Vance, who had slipped in again by making fair promises to the farmers, and Geo. Gordon, who had shown himself to be far more interested in his personal success than that of the Alliance.

He declared that Sherman's defeat was certain, and that Bate, Ransom, Morgan and others would be caught by the Alliance reaper by and by.

If the Maryland Alliance is true to its principles two Alliance Senators will be elected from that State next winter, and Arthur P. Gorman will not be one of them. He is too much of a straddler on the silver question

to suit our principles, and is unacceptable in other ways. The two Alabama Senators must also be relieved from further service in the United States Senate. Mr. Morgan will come first, then Mr. Pugh. Congressman Oates who has openly declared against the Alliance will head the procession of those who go out of public life from that State. This fall we expect to secure complete control of Virginia.

He further stated that the order was too weak in Iowa and Pennsylvania to begin active work and some effort would be expended in these States just now, but he thought by the time Cameron's turn came round, they would be prepared to give him a decent funeral.

Polk denies that he wants the third party nomination for President. He intimated that he could have been Governor of North Carolina or had Vance's seat in the Senate if he had been an office seeker.

Concluding his statement, he announced that there would be an Alliance Presidential ticket in the field in 1892 unless the signs were all wrong, and he did not think they were.

The interview is regarded here as a defiant message to the old parties and causes much comment.

Let us examine the land loan feature of the Ocala platform a little. A. owns one thousand acres of fine agricultural land. He has twenty families living on and cultivating this land as renters. He keeps a supply store and furnishes his tenants whatever they need during the year, reserving a lien on the crop grown for payment at settling time. He charges them an average of 40 per cent profit on these goods. This is a fair average credit price in this section. To purchase these goods he borrows money from the Government on his land at 2 per cent. The tenant cannot do this because he has no land. Neither can he store his crop and "draw" on that, for he has been compelled to pledge it for supplies for the year. To enable him to make the crop, how does this strike you for "class legislation"?—For Payne Journal.

Coal! Coal! Coal!!
We do not claim to be sole agents for the justly celebrated Jellico coal, but we have it to sell in any quantity from 100 pounds to 100 tons, and will be able to furnish it during the entire season. All parties intending to use coal this winter will do well to see us before placing their order. We will take whatever fine coal has accumulated in the coal bins at a fair price in exchange for good grade coal. TREDEGAR BRICK & TILE CO. July 25-26

PATENTS
Caveats, Re-issues and Trade-Marks secured, and all other patent causes in the Patent Office and before the Courts promptly and carefully attended to.

Upon receipt of model or sketch of invention, I make careful examination, and advise as to patentability. Free of Charge.

Fees Moderate, and I make no charge unless Patent is secured. Information, advice and special reference sent on application.

J. R. LITTLE, Washington, D. C. Opp. U. S. Patent Office.

Columbus Daily Enquirer-Sun.
Recognized Leading Journal in Southwest Georgia and East Alabama. Full associated press dispatches. Special correspondents at all the principal cities in the country. Full corps of Special Correspondents at all important towns, counties and Alabama. As in Georgia. All the latest, local and general news. Editorials on current topics. The Enquirer-Sun is thoroughly Democratic and is a staunch advocate of the agricultural interests of the country. Issues—daily, Sunday and Weekly. Having extended circulation in the entire territory tributary to Columbus, and being the Chattahoochee river, it is invaluable as an advertising medium. Weekly only \$1 a year. Sent for sample copies and premium list. No time to be lost. Address all communications to B. H. RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ga.

The Republican NEW OUTFIT.
JANUARY, 1891.
The capacity for the production of superior work by the addition of the latest improved machinery, newest faces of type and a mammoth stock of carefully selected paper, are unequalled in the South.

APPLE TREES.
W. U. ALMON, of Heflin, Alabama, will sell for the next fifteen days 4,000 apple trees, two years old, pretty and straight at \$5 per hundred. Ben Davis, Mann, Winesap, and other varieties. Also grape vines, choice and cheap. Will ship to any express office at once. W. U. ALMON, Heflin, Ala. mar14tf

Geo. V. Elwell,
"THE PAINTER."
Practical painting in all its branches
Paper Hanging, &c.

BANK OFFICE
AND STORE FIXTURES
TERRY MFG CO.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

J. C. FRANCIS,
Notary Public & Ex-Officio
Justice Peace.
COURT 1st and 3rd WEDNESDAYS
MARRIAGE LICENSE
FOR SALE
P. O. - - Cane Creek, Ala.
July 17-18

FIRE INSURANCE.
I. L. SWAN, AGT,
Jacksonville Ala.,
Two Good Home Companies to-wit
Georgia Home,
Central City,
mar1-20

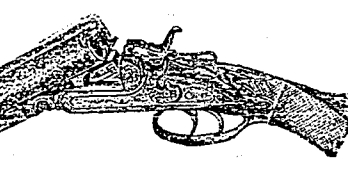
Cheap Money.
As correspondent of the Loan Co., of Alabama, I can offer money on improved farms at reduced rates.
H. L. STEVENSON.
July 14-15

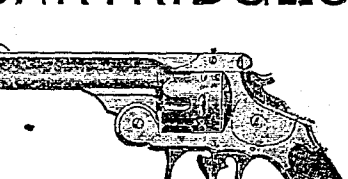
JAS. HUTCHISON
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER.
(Shop at Old Land Company Office.)
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

FINE SHOW CASES.
TERRY MFG CO., NASHVILLE, TENN.

J. H. CRAWFORD,
Has just received a fine lot of
Coffins & Caskets.
Also small Gloss White Caskets for Children.
Prices range from \$8 to \$45. Largest sizes for men, at my shop on Main street, south from the public square Jacksonville Ala.

"Established 30 Years."
H. A. SMITH
ROME, - - - GEORGIA.
Wholesale AND Retail
Bookseller and
Music Dealer.
JUST receiving a magnificent line of holiday goods, Comb and Brush sets, Work-boxes, Writing Desks, Toy sets for Ladies and Gentlemen, Plus a lot of sets for Ladies Photograph and Photo and Morocco Bound Book, Standard Dictionary, Albums, Post-Book, Bible, Juvenile and Gift Books, Serap-tures, Engraved and Engraving Books, Pic-nic, Toys, Cakes, Vases, Brackets, Games and a great variety for Christmas, Birthday and Wedding Presents.
Fancy Stationery in Push Boxes and Banners and Organs from different manufacturers, for Cash or installment plan, at low prices.
6000 ROLLS OF WALL PAPER
and Borders, at greatly reduced prices. Samples sent on application.

Anniston Arms Co.,
No. 917 NOBLE STREET,

Will sell as cheap as any house North, East, South or West.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, CARTRIDGES.

LAWN TENNIS, BASE BALL, Gymnasium Fishing Tackle,
And all kinds of
Sporting Goods.
Agents for
King's Great Western Powder Co.,
Parker Bros. Guns, L. C. Smith's Guns.
ANNISTON ARMS CO.
sept8m4 Anniston, Ala.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ANGER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few families intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARCET, D. D., New York City.
Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.
"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARKER, M. D., "The Winthrop," 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.
THE CHARTER COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

JNO. Y. HENDERSON. **H. F. MONTGOMERY.**

MONTGOMERY & HENDERSON,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
OFFICE NO. 3, CARPENTER BUILDING,
Jacksonville, Alabama.
No charge for examining Titles and execution of Deeds. Refer by permission to Bank of Anniston, Anniston, Ala.

C. D. MARTIN
Contractor and Coal Dealer,
Jacksonville, Alabama.
Contracts taken for grading streets, roads and railroads, sites for buildings &c. Coal delivered of best character at lowest possible price. Drayage of all kinds promptly attended to. Having large force of mules, wagons, drays, grading tools &c., am prepared to do all kinds of hauling and work in my line speedily and at satisfactory prices.
Jan10tf C. D. MARTIN.

ATTRACTIVE GOODS
AT
BARGAIN PRICES
AT CROW BROS.
We have a splendid line of Spring Goods just received. We mean to keep up with the times. We have a nice line of ready made
That we will take pleasure in showing our customers. Call before the stock is picked over.

For the Best Carriage, Buggy, or Wagon
FOR THE
LEAST MONEY.
WRITE OR SEE THE
Anniston Carriage Works.
Large stock of every style and grade. Agents for "Fish Bros." Farm Wagon. Don't buy until you see us, and to good parties time will be given. We also carry a large stock of Harness.
ANNISTON CARRIAGE WORKS,
Anniston, Ala., May 2-3m

JOHN RAMAGNANO,
AT HIS
OLD STAND,
Has in stock one of the finest assortment of Wines and Liquors to be found in the South.
Sour Mash Lincoln County, direct from Bonded Warehouse; Pure, Sweet Mash Corn Whisky, best quality; Old Rye, Old Kentucky Sour Mash Bourbons, finest high grade, blends in bulk or cases. Imported Sherries, Clarets, Ports, Brandies, Gins and Cordials of the best European brands. Also
Domestic Wines and Brandies.
Whiskies and Wines by the gallon for family use sold at closest figures. Also
Sacramental Wines.
Imported Bottled Beer and cool fresh Lager Beer always on ice. Best and most popular brands of five and ten cent cigars.

STEVENSON, MARTIN & GRANT,
Real Estate Brokers,
Jacksonville, - - - Alabama
Real Estate bought and sold on commission, rents collected &c. Property placed in our hands for sale will be advertised for sale without cost to land owner.
No Sale-No Charge.
Jacksonville real estate and farm and mineral land along the line of Jacksonville & Anniston Railroad specially solicited.

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Having rented the Jacksonville Hotel, west side public square in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, we most respectfully solicit a part of the public patronage. Our table will be supplied with the very best the market affords. Our servants will be polite and attentive. Our rooms
CLEAN & COMFORTABLE.
Our terms will be as reasonable as any other house of equal accommodations.
MRS. J. E. WALKER.

FASHION IS AWAKE!
The world is stirring again changing clothes. You'll find us with every avenue of need paved with the choicest factors of perfect dress. There are some things that make earlier demands than others. A "shift" of suit from the heavy to the LIGHT WEIGHT—then the HAT—the NECK WEAR—the UNDERWEAR. Father and son alike will be seeking out these comforts very soon—of US, we should think, because the gathering is sure to be

THE BEST,
The Latest and the Cheapest.
The mothers will find the best assortment of Boys Shirt Waist and Suits also straw Hats. We have a larger line of these goods than we ever carried.
It is all wrong in these days to say you can't get what's wanted Ready-made. Have you tried us? We've yet to see the man whose taste or whose form "downed" our stock.
Every agent of tact and genius that could be summoned we've thrown into their "get up." We've taken the

BEST MATERIALS
Given them to our Best Artists, and told them to spread themselves. What do you expect out of that—but the best garments?
Those who have been dealing at our house need no introduction but those who have NEVER "BEEN THERE" we would like to initiate. For YOUR BENEFIT we ask you to step in when you pass the Famous Famoses' polite and gentlemanly clerks will show you through our stock.

Agent for the Genuine Taylor Hat.
THE FAMOUS
ONE PRICE HOUSE
Noble and Tenth Streets,
Anniston, Ala.
WE HAVE
A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED
Stock of Clothing, Shoes, Hats,
DrY GOODS AND GROCERIES.
In order to change our business we will sell cheaper than the cheapest.
Come and See Us
nov8tf HAMMOND & CROOK.

The BEST, SWIFTEST and LIGHT-EST running Sewing Machine in the World
IS THE SINGER.
Especially Adapted for Family Use.
In Elegant, Convenient and Artistic Cabinet stand, with our New (Patented) Work, and all Modern Improvements. The
Only Perfect
Attachments. More popular than ever. They defy Competition. Sold on the most Liberal and Easy Terms.
Send for Illustrated Price List. Needles for all kinds of Sewing Machines, 15, 20 and 25 cents per dozen, postage extra. Parts and attachments for the Singer.
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., Central Office, New Orleans, La.
Branch Office, Birmingham, Ala.
C. T. SAWYER,
NO. 16 WEST 11th STREET, ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

JOE A. MAGNUS & COMPANY,
Wholesale and Retail
Liquor Dealers,
Corner Noble and Tenth Streets (under Opera house),
Anniston, Alabama.
We have the largest stock OLD WHISKIES, FINE BRANDIES and WINES ever brought to Alabama. We receive our goods direct from the producer, and sell as cheap as the same quality can be sold on earth. We solicit the patronage of those wishing
Pure & Unadulterated Goods
We give our personal guarantee with every article sold. Particular attention given mail orders. Everything kept in a first class establishment will be found at our store. Please call or write us.
Very Respectfully,
JOE A. MAGNUS & CO.
Corner Noble and Tenth Streets
ANNISTON ALA.
nov1-17